Thomas Hastings Robinson,
Aged 47 years.

THOMAS ROBINSON

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS

By

THOMAS HASTINGS ROBINSON

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M.C.W. Dec 8 '09.

INTRODUCTION.

On Thursday, August 23, 1866, a famous picnic was held on the shore of Lake Erie, in Harborcreek township, under some fine old maples and oaks at the mouth of what is known as the Twelve-Mile Creek. The event, which will long be remembered by those who participated in it, is thus chronicled in one of the daily journals of the county:

"Re-Union Picnic.—*Mr. Editor:* Such a picnic as we had on Thursday last under the maples, on the lake shore, near Moorhead's station! It was a re-union of the Robinson, Blaine, and McCord families, whose fathers came from Cumberland county and settled in Erie county near the close of the last century. Intermarriage with the Crawfords and Moorheads brought out those families in heavy force. The scattered members of this connexion had gathered from the sea shore and the far away prairies. Some crossed the Alleghenies to be present, and Pittsburgh alone sent more than a score of her substantial sons and fair daughters to grace the gathering.

"Sail boats and row boats abounded; swings were affixed to the branches of the trees. 'The Old Flag' seemed to float from every tree; a spring of clear water bubbled up from the foot of the bluff; the blue waves of the lake were at our feet, and the green-clad limbs of the great broad maples were overhead. The day was glorious, the arrangements were complete, thanks to the gallant Col. Robinson, of the 77th Pennsylvania, who was 'pastor of said church in charge.' Such a table! Why, bless you, Mr. Lynn, it was all there; nothing was omitted, though, of course, any one knowing the ladies of the connexion knew how that would be. The flowers were beautiful; the ladies seemed to have anticipated the season and rifled October of her fair blossoms—those of the gorgeously dazzling color combinations. Grace was said by the Rev. G. W. Cleveland, and chaste and appropriate allusion made to the occasion.

"Two hundred and fifty of the connexion then sat down to

dinner, and when that was over the singers sang 'America,' and an address, historical in its character and of great interest to the numerous connexion, was read by the Rev. T. H. Robinson, of Harrisburg. The tears in the eyes of the aged, and the eager expressions of curiosity upon the faces of the young, gave token of the interest excited in the numerous reminiscences of the events in the early lives of their fathers. Allusion was made to those of the name that had drawn the sword and fallen upon the field for Union and Liberty, and thanks were given that none of the name had sided or sympathized with traitors, and the singular fact was mentioned that not one had abandoned Presbyterianism, the faith of their fathers.

"When the excellent address was concluded, all were arranged in one great semi-circular group—the members of the different families in smaller groups, the children in front upon the grass, and the photographic artist (engaged for the day) proceeded to prepare mementoes of this interesting occasion. The day will not soon be forgotten by this extensive family connexion."

A copy of the Address was asked for publication. Upon examination it was found to be too fragmentary and incomplete to be worthy of such an honor or of preservation as an historical document. The writer of it asked for time, and as the result of researches, journeyings, and extensive correspondence a small volume of nearly one hundred and fifty pages, entitled "Fragments of Family and Contemporary History," was published. It contained in addition to the history some Registers of the Robinson, McCord, and Blaine families, so far as they could be secured. The records, though of great value to the families concerned, were very imperfect, furnishing little more than a basis for continued explorations. Our Ancestors were unpardonably careless about preserving memorials of those who had preceded them or leaving much of themselves. Evidently they did not dream of the interest that their descendants would feel in them. They lived to serve their own generation and to leave behind them children who would be better than their fathers. It was a labor of love to prepare the scanty memorials.

SECOND EDITION.

The lapse of a third of a century since the original issue of this family record, and farther researches into family history have led to the preparation of this second edition. It is now presented to the widely scattered members of Thomas Robinson's descendants with its many imperfections. The work of tracing the diverging branches of the family has been as perplexing and difficult as it has been exciting. The result has often been very unsatisfactory. Families have melted out of vision leaving no discoverable traces of their continued existence. It has been thought best to give in as full form as possible the various lines of descent, both male and female.

It is a great pleasure to acknowledge the large and valuable assistance of my cousin, Mr. John V. Wayman, of Santa Rosa, Cal., whose interest in the work of preparing the genealogy has been untiring and enthusiastic. The correction of errors in the volume must be left to the future.

T. H. R.

CHAPTER I.

Family History—Ancestral Origin.

In this country of novelty and perpetual change something of the venerableness of antiquity attaches to everything which has existed for a century or so of years. This is the "New World." The moss of time has not yet gathered on anything that man has reared. Our past extends but a little way back ere it is lost in dimness and uncertainty. "A hundred years ago" seems to belong to a remote age, for it takes us back to the infancy of this country, that now vies with the oldest and proudest monarchies of Europe in all that makes a nation great and strong. To those who have been wont to look upon the hoary castles of the old world, that date to the time of the Crusades and beyond, and out of which sallied knights and fair ladies of the age of chivalry, or upon cathedrals where have gathered the worshipers of twenty generations, these monuments of a thousand years scarce excite more awe than does a memorial of but a single century's history in our breasts. This country was not settled by families of royal lineage, whose pride it was to trace their lines of descent back through many generations, but by men from the commoner walks of life; men who cared not for ducal crests and coats of arms, who, having fled from oppressions of titled men abroad to contend with forest and savage in the new continent of the future, were content to leave behind them little save the homes they had won by their toil, and the children they had taught to fear God and love their country. They came mostly from lowly homes in the old world, bringing no ancestral haughtiness and pride, and but few records of their buried sires. And so it happens that but few of us can go much beyond a century in the history of our families. Yet there is a praiseworthy curiosity in our breasts that ever quickens our interest in the men from whom we have derived our blood and character. The transmission of

family traits and dispositions, the re-appearance often after the third or fourth generation of some personal characteristics of mind, or likeness of feature, are established facts of human history, and they add their interest to all researches into the past. Our buried sires re-appear and live in their sons.

It is a laudable desire to know more of the men who have, under God, had so large a share in shaping our own destiny, running the features of our physical frames and of our intellectual and moral natures in the moulds in which themselves were cast. It is with this desire to know more of the men of the past, of our own fathers, that we have gathered up from every available source the scattered fragments of history which follow: the history of an ancestry in no way famous, as the world reckons fame, but none the less interesting to their descendants on that account. It is no record of memorable men, of statesmen, orators, poets, or philosophers, but of men, simple, plain, honest, God-fearing, very few of whom lifted themselves greatly above the ordinary rank of the intelligent common people. We do not find among them inventors who attracted universal praise by the products of their genius; nor authors who left behind them priceless and imperishable volumes. They were not noted in war or famous in statesmanship. The history of their country and their times might be written and contain the names of very few of them. Through their piety and their patriotism they did their part in preserving church and state. Both in this country and beyond the ocean they did their work for humanity and for God, and we owe them the tribute of gratitude and love.

We cannot carry back the lines of personal history beyond a little more than a century and a half, but we know the people from whom they sprang. We know what blood was in their veins and what virtues were in their souls. We know the times out of which they sprung and the influences that moulded their characters.

Our ancestry are of Scotch origin, or of that branch of the Scotch familiarly known in history as the Scotch-Irish. This class of people were so called from the fact that they were descendants of Scots who had settled in the north of Ireland

under the reign of James I. By the protracted wars in the time of Elizabeth the whole kingdom had greatly suffered, but the northern portion of it had been reduced to the lowest state of misery. After the accession of James the great rebellion of O'Neill occurred. O'Neill and O'Donnell, two Irish lords, who had been created earls by the English government, the former the Earl of Tyrone and the latter the Earl of Tyrconnell, commenced the arrangement of a plot against the government. Being discovered, the two chieftains made a speedy flight to the continent. Their extensive estates were confiscated and reverted to the crown. James determined to settle these lands with a population who would be disposed to the arts of peace and industry. The Scots were therefore invited to occupy the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, and they did so in large numbers, bringing with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the Westminister standards. The province greatly revived, and continued for some years to advance in prosperity. Persecutions of a most oppressive nature at length arose during the reign of Charles I. Every expedient short of utter extirpation—oaths, fines, forfeitures, and imprisonment—was tried to break down the attachment of the people to the Presbyterian faith. Many were treacherously and ruthlessly butchered. The ministers were prohibited, under severe pains and penalties, from preaching, baptizing, and ministering in any way to their flocks: numbers were imprisoned and their churches closed. The rents on the lands which they had leased from the crown were so much increased that multitudes were reduced to poverty. These persecutions continued and increased during the reigns of Charles II and James I. Drawing their ideas of Christian government from the teachings of the Westminster Confession and the sermons of John Knox, they were disposed to resist tyranny. They were not taught by their faith to submit in patience like the Catholic Irish. They were not non-combatants like the followers of William Penn. Their patience at length became exhausted. They were too few and feeble to resist successfully their oppressors and to free Ireland from English rule. They were but a tenth of the entire population. But it may safely be asserted that, had all Ireland been

like the northern part of it, there had been no need of the modern Fenian movement: Ireland would have been free two hundred years ago. It could not have been kept in subjection by thrice the power that oppressed it. The people became disheartened. They saw no hope of peace. They maintained their principles alike through the storm and the calm. They could neither be bribed nor driven to abandon them. Ireland was endeared to them by no traditions. It was not the home of their ancestry. They were willing to quit it. They began to leave in large numbers. The American colonies opened their arms to welcome them, and hither they came from the exactions of the despotic and profligate monarch of England, from the penalties of an obsequious Parliament, from the cruelty of a haughty Prelacy, and from the rapacity of the landlords of whom they were the tenants, to seek in the wilderness of another continent an asylum from intolerance and a government of equal rights. They came over in great numbers.

Mr. Froude says of the men from whom our early ancestry in this country sprung that they "were of the same metal with those who afterward came over in the Mayflower, Presbyterians, Independents, Puritans, in search of a wider breathing space than was allowed them at home." If they intended to live as freemen, speaking no lies, and professing openly the creed of the Reformation, they must seek a country where the long arm of Prelacy was too short to reach them. In the two years which followed the Antrim evictions thirty thousand Protestants left Ulster for a land where there was no legal robbery, and where those who sowed the seed could reap the harvest. Ships could not be found to carry the crowds who were eager to go. The exodus was unprecedented. A minister in Ulster writes in 1718, "There is likely to be a great desolation in the northern parts of this Kingdom by the removal of several of our brethren to the American Plantations." Ministers and their congregations would go in a body.

In the year 1729, six thousand of the Scotch-Irish are reported as having come to this country, and before the middle of the century, or 1750, nearly twelve thousand arrived annually for several years. Some found homes in New England, but

the greater number of them made choice of Pennsylvania for their new homes, although many of them afterwards removed to Virginia, the Carolinas, and, at a later day, to Kentucky. James Logan, who was the President of the Proprietary Council of Pennsylvania at this time, and an especial friend of the Quakers and unfriendly to the Scotch-Irish, says that it was a "common fear that if they—the Scotch-Irish—continue to come they will make themselves proprietors of the province. It looks as if Ireland is to send all her inhabitants hither." The training these men had received in Scotland and Ireland was admirably adapted to make them the founders of new and prosperous States. They respected law. They were lovers of liberty. They believed that the office of the civil magistrate was of God. They were not an atheistic or immoral people, but a moral, religious, and educated people. The fear of God and the influence of religion pervaded their communities. They drew their morality from that Word of God that liveth and abideth forever. They knew their rights and dared to maintain them.

In the original settlement of Pennsylvania the followers of William Penn occupied the extreme eastern part of the State—the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester. The German immigrants, who came over in great numbers, settled the region immediately west and north of them, a territory from thirty to sixty miles wide. Yet farther to the west, and holding the whole frontier in that direction, were the settlements of the Scotch-Irish. It was deemed to be best in general to keep these three classes of immigrants separate. The Scotch-Irish and Quakers had no affinities, and the Germans and they were disposed to quarrel. It was found also that this hardy and determined race were a great protection against the hostile Indians, and they were therefore encouraged to take the frontiers. They were not unwilling. They and their descendants held the frontiers and pushed the advancing lines of civilization across the continent till they reached the Mississippi. They came hither in such numbers that it was feared they would make themselves the proprietors of the province. Being invited by the Provincial government to come, they came and settled on the beautiful lands along the Susquehanna, and

when some of them were challenged for their titles, they replied that it was "against the laws of God and nature that so much land should lie idle while so many Christians wanted it to labor on and to raise their bread." They were unable to comprehend how the heirs of William Penn had any more right to buy lands of the Indians than had they, or how the King of England could give away lands over which the original proprietors, the Indian tribes, were still chasing the deer. It must be said of them that, having been taught in the school of rough experience abroad, they were not the advocates of passive obedience irrespective of legal rights and authority. Where law was manifest they yielded a prompt obedience, even if law was not equity. They were men of energy, enterprise, industry, and intelligence, of steady habits, and of deeply moral and religious character, whose tastes were agricultural, and who settled their lands with a view to permanent residence.

Cotton Mather, in speaking of the large numbers who came into New England in the first half of the eighteenth century, says, "We are confronted with great numbers of the oppressed brethren coming from the north of Ireland. The glorious providence of God in the removal of so many of a desirable character from the north of Ireland hath doubtless very great intentions in it."

Such were our fathers of two centuries ago—strong, earnest, stalwart, religious men, who for generations had contended for their rights, an intelligent, resolute, and energetic people. They came to this western world with little money, but with strong hands and stout hearts, and deep religious convictions and principles, prepared to build homes, churches, educational institutions, and states that would stand for generations and be a blessing to the world.

CHAPTER II.

Settlement in the New World.

These immigrants entered the country mainly at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston. Those who landed at Boston settled chiefly in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. The great tide poured, however, into Pennsylvania through the port of Philadelphia. Some settled in the adjoining regions of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland. Others landed at more southern ports and took up lands in North and South Carolina and in Georgia.

It cannot be determined with accuracy in what year our own immediate ancestry came to this country. Few of the Scotch-Irish entered Pennsylvania earlier than 1714. In that year the tide of immigration had passed beyond the limits of Chester Valley and had reached the region of the Susquehanna. The Church of Donegal, Lancaster county, was organized that year. "By the year 1722 the east bank of the Susquehanna as far up as Kittochtinny Mountains and the fertile lands on the little Conewago, the Swatara, the Manada, and Paxtang Creeks were dotted with settlements." Among the settlers who took up land in Donegal township, Lancaster county, in 1722, were families by the name of Robinson. In the list of the Taxables and early settlers of Hanover township (now in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania), are to be found the names of several Robinsons—Philip, Samuel, Thomas, two Williams, a James, and others. Also three McCords, with families bearing the names of Black, Crawford, Martin, Logan, Fisher, Moorhead, Ramsey, and others, with whom our ancestors and their descendants were connected by marriage.

The region in which our ancestry originally settled can hardly be surpassed by any part of the country for its natural advantages and the beauty of its scenery. It was to them a wilderness where they were the pioneers. They dwelt in the re-

gion immediately surrounding Harrisburg, the present capital of the State of Pennsylvania—then but the site of a ferry, a stockade, and a trading post with the Indians. The Kittochtinny mountains, an extensive range, which begins in eastern New York among the Catskills, and extends southward through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, into the Carolinas, bearing different names on its way, formed for some years the western boundary of the settlements. These mountains were broken here and there by small gaps, and boldly cut asunder where the many-islanded Susquehanna had forced its way through. From the western bank of the Susquehanna extended one of the most enticing valleys of American scenery. This valley, now known as the Cumberland valley, was originally called Kittochtinny, from the mountains that formed its western boundary. The valley, like the mountains, stretches from eastern New York to the Carolinas, and assumes many different names. In Virginia it is the Shenandoah. This region possessed peculiar attractions for hardy and adventurous settlers. It was a favorite hunting ground of the aborigines. These children of the forest gave beautiful and significant names to the mountains and valleys, the rivers, brooks, and islands, the hunting and fishing grounds and war paths of this charming region, and as they retired beyond the Kittochtinny, and, looking from some bold prominence, beheld the curling smoke of the white man's cabin rising from a hundred clearings in the forest, and heard the crack of his rifle over the graves of their forefathers, it doubtless quickened the hatred that afterward burst with such desolation upon this people. The fertility of the soil, the abundance of fresh flowing springs, the number of clear streams that broke from the gaps of the mountains, the luxuriance of the vegetation, the variety of its forest trees, the salubrity of its climate, and the beauty of its position, made this valley of rolling plains, sheltered by mountains, of springs and streams and noble river, a region hardly surpassed or even equaled by any then or now known to American scenery. With rare exceptions the colonists who settled at first along the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, through the Cumberland valley, and along the valley of the Juniata were Protestants and English-

speaking people. Most of them were also either communicants in the Presbyterian church or were strongly attached to its doctrines and polity. Families generally united in forming settlements, fixing their residences sufficiently near each other to form social neighborhoods, to meet for the privileges of religious worship, to give to each other help in farming, and to protect each other should dangers arise from the savages who lurked in the forests of the region. The homes of the settlers were distributed here and there, scattered over a wide space. They were an adventurous people and ready to risk many perils in fixing the location of their homes.

CHAPTER III.

Ancestral Life and Character.

Where our ancestors found a spring or clear running brook, there they erected their cabins and began to fell the surrounding forest. Week by week new settlers came, new cabins rose, the forest was conquered farther and farther, and civilization carried westward. In 1750, Philip Robinson was settled at Manada Gap, in the line of the Kittochtinny, where Manada creek issues from the mountains, east of the Susquehanna. In 1753, George Robinson, son of Philip, patented lands on Shearman's (or Sherman's) creek, west of the Susquehanna, and beyond the Kittochtinny. At the same time, or a little later, the McCords were settled on the Conococheague, toward the southern line of the State. Traditions of those early times, with letters and other records still extant, furnish us with a very complete picture of the modes of living, the manners and customs of our forefathers. They were frontiersmen, and dependent almost entirely upon themselves. They were a social people, and by very necessity were thrown together for mutual help. Much of their work was done in common. They had their "house-raisings," their "log-rollings," their "corn-huskings," their "flax-scutchings," and their "harvest-bees," where every man was expected to do his duty faithfully. On an appointed day a company would gather at a designated place, where some settler wanted a house, bringing axes, saws, mallets, oxen, and sleds. A number of trees would be speedily felled, cut into proper lengths, and squared. From some straight-grained tree clapboards for the roof, four or five feet in length, were split out with an axe. The timbers were hauled to some clear spot near a spring, rolled up into their places, the interstices filled with chips and rough-made mortar; rude doors and windows were made; wooden pins driven into holes bored in the timbers served to support rough shelves; a clapboard table made of

split logs, three-legged stools, wooden latches, a few pewter dishes, plates, and spoons, wooden bowls and trenches, calabashes and cups made of gourds and hard-shell squashes, a few iron pots, knives, and forks, a crane to swing in the immense chimney place, and the house was complete. Pegs in the wall round about served for the wardrobe, for the rifle, shot-pouch, and powder horn, as well as for strings of dried pumpkins, haunches of ham, of beef, or of venison. Such dwellings were often the work of but three or four days. Their houses were not the poor and miserable cabins which we still sometimes find in the very heart of civilization. Many of them were built of choice logs, hewed and closely jointed, two stories high, and with several apartments above and below. Even some stone dwellings were erected as early as 1740 by these enterprising settlers. One of these log houses, built by our fathers of more than a century ago, is still standing, and is occupied by a thrifty farmer in Sherman's valley. It bears on its exterior the marks of bullets fired by the savages in the Indian wars of 1763-64. It is in a state of admirable preservation, and seems likely to last for a half century to come. Its well-hewn and well-jointed logs, its small windows, with shutters for protection against the prowling Indian, its wainscotted walls within, its projecting timbers in the ceiling, on which were hung articles of dress or of food, or were slung the early settler's rifle and powder-horn, its broad chimney and capacious fireplace, where half a dozen men could stand abreast, and the ample flag-stones of the hearth, all speak of the early days when, gathered around the huge fire, neighbors narrated the thrilling events of the day, incidents in the wars of Braddock and the French, the expeditions against the Indians, the massacre of Wyoming, and the nearer ones of Great and Little Cove, or talked in bated breath of Indians seen in their own neighborhood; or when, in more peaceable times, the father of the household gathered his children around him, and heard them from the eldest to the youngest, in turn, repeat the Catechisms learned from books that had passed through the siege of Derry, or had been carried to the kirk in bonnie Scotland.

The dress worn by our fathers was simple. Their clothes

were not imported, but woven on their own looms from wool and flax which had been carded and spun by hand. The style of dress was at times partly Indian and partly civilized. The hunting shirt was worn by the earliest settlers. In the years of the Indian wars some of the younger men adopted the Indian dress throughout. In general, linsey-woolsey shirts and jackets, buckskin breeches and deerskin cap, formed an outfit for a hardy frontiersman. The women dressed universally in the common linsey-woolsey, woven in their own looms, and when they were not barefoot, or provided with anything better, covered the foot with moccasins or enveloped them in the shoepacks, which would make a sorry figure beside the elegant slipper or laced boot of modern days. Punch describes a Frenchman as staring with wonder at a wash-stand! The mother of one hundred years ago would look with greater wonder upon the wardrobes of their grand-daughters. The pianos of that day were the spinning-wheels, big and little, and their music was heard in every home, the accompaniment of Dundee, Bonnie Doon, and "plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name." The diet of the early settlers was somewhat limited in range, and, to a fastidious palate of the present day, hardly as tasteful as a supper at Delmonico's. Corn in all its forms,—hominy, Johnny-cake, mush, and pone,—potatoes and pumpkins and pork, were the staples, interspersed with fish from the streams and game from the forests. Their dinners were seldom preceded by soups, interrupted by entrees, or ended with desserts.

The athletic sports of running, jumping, wrestling, and heaving the weight, were common to men and boys. A well-grown boy of twelve or thirteen years was furnished with a small rifle and shot-pouch. He then became a foot soldier, and had his port-hole assigned him for defence. Hunting soon made him expert in the use of the gun. Among the boyish sports of the day were two peculiar ones, which are illustrative of the times. They were that of throwing the tomahawk, and that of imitating the notes or noise of every bird or beast of the forest. And these were not mere pastimes, but well-nigh a necessary part of their education. A tomahawk with a certain length of handle, when thrown, will revolve a fixed number of

times in a certain distance. It could therefore be made to strike an object with the edge or the back, with the handle up or down, or in any required position, by varying the distance to be thrown. Some of the settlers became as expert in throwing this weapon as were the Indians themselves. The imitation of the sounds of various animals was of peculiar importance. The hunter, by his mimicry of the wild turkey, often brought a flock of these keen-eyed birds within reach of his rifle. In like manner, by imitating the fawn, he could bring the parent deer within the range of his trusty gun, or by howl could raise responses from a pack of wolves, so as to put himself on guard against them. But this imitative faculty came into special service during the Indian wars. It was a custom of these savage men, when prowling about a neighborhood, to collect together at day by imitating the turkey, and by night by imitating the owl or the wolf. Our fathers were compelled to practice the same art, and to fight the enemy with his own weapons. A whole neighborhood has often been thrown into consternation by a few screeches of an owl, or the howling of a wolf.

Our fathers were an intelligent and moral people. School houses and churches rose in every settlement immediately after the cabins of the settlers. In their schools reading, writing, arithmetic, trigonometry, and practical geometry were the branches chiefly taught, as they were of the most immediate use. The Bible was the standard daily reader, and on every Saturday morning the Assembly's Shorter Catechism was recited by all the school as a regular exercise. In the family, the father was the patriarch, ruler, and instructor of all. Subordination to parents was the universal law, and obedience the settled habit of the household. Religion was the ruling principle in the home, the school, and the church—the religion of the Bible. Communities were governed more by public sentiment than by the statutes of civil law. In districts remote from courts and lawyers, from magistrates, sheriffs, and constables, the people became a law unto themselves and enforced justice by common consent. In those early times a township often embraced the limits of a modern county, and the only civil officers in it would be the justice of the peace and a

constable. Generally no more were needed, for the moral and religious sentiment of the community, which was moulded and largely controlled by a few of the oldest and wisest of the settlers, was the great conservator and arbiter of right. Industry in working and hunting, bravery in war, hospitality, neighborliness, candor, honesty, steadiness of deportment, were the passports to the public confidence. The punishments for lying, for idleness, dishonesty, and ill fame of any kind were meted out with exactness. If the theft was of something of value, the jury of the neighborhood would condemn the culprit to the penalty of Moses' law, forty stripes save one. A theft of a less valuable article was punished with fewer stripes, but the stripes were well laid on by able hands, and the criminal was frequently given so many days to leave the settlement. A man who failed to do military duty, to go out on a scout or a campaign when it was his turn, found epithets of dishonor clinging to him for years. In many of the substantial virtues, these departed spirits of the olden time cannot be surpassed or hardly be equaled by their sons of a more refined generation. If some of them were rude and unpolished, they were hospitable and brave, honest in their dealings, constant in their friendships, free from the debts which make such an uproar in civilized life, and were of hardy industry; while among them were many families of gentle and easy manners, courtly in their address, intelligent, refined, polite, such as are to this day spoken of as "the gentlemen of the old school." Nor should we omit to speak of that quiet energy of character, that patient endurance of hardships, and submission to domestic privation that characterized the women of that day. Many of them were called to bear a prominent part in many a bloody scene and perilous adventure. Many a thrilling tale has come down to us of female suffering and female prowess, and of female presence of mind in moments of imminent peril. Our mothers were women worthy of the men of their day, women who trained their children to fear God, to reverence the Sabbath, the Bible, and the church, to respect toil, to love honor and honesty, to scorn falsehood and meanness; who told their sons to be generous, brave, and manly, and their daughters to be helpful, patient, and true.

Such were our ancestry. The testimonies to their sterling character are numerous. "The mass of these immigrants were men of intelligence, resolution, energy, religious and moral character, having means that enabled them to supply themselves with suitable selections of land on which they made permanent homes for their families." Their youth at first "were generally educated at home and under parental instruction, and were trained to obedience and subordination as the unbending law of the family. The schools established later by Presbyterian ministers confirmed and extended the home education."*

*Chambers, 145, 160.

CHAPTER IV.

Contemporary History.

Our ancestry, the Robinsons, McCords, Blaines, Moorheads, Blacks, &c., with their friends and neighbors from the Old World, occupied this beautiful region of central Pennsylvania for twenty or thirty years in almost uninterrupted peace. They went on in the even tenor of their way, extending and improving their farms, patenting new lands, rearing and educating their children, planting everywhere the school house and the church. They penetrated farther to the westward, crossed the Susquehanna, scattered over the beautiful valley now known as the Cumberland, and at the time of which we now speak, 1754, a few had gone over the Kittochtinny into the valley beyond, and a few had made settlement along the Juniata. At this date Pennsylvania was a royal province, ruled by governors appointed by the Penn family and approved by the king. At that time the people of these States numbered about one and a half millions, and were the loyal subjects of George III, and our common justices of the peace signed themselves "His Majesty's justices of the peace." At that time the people were familiar with "royal proclamations," and paid their taxes in royal currency, pence, shillings and pounds. The British settlement did not extend beyond the Alleghenies. Our fathers along the Susquehanna and the Kittochtinny hills were holding the frontier. As their personal history is involved in the public events that transpired at that time, we shall refer to the stirring and thrilling scenes that for some ten years, from 1754 to 1764, occupied them. They had for their neighbors on the west and north the Indian tribes. Since those days when by their bravery and by their lives they defended the more eastern settlements of the non-fighting Quakers from the incursions of the savage, it has been repeatedly charged upon these men that they were the cause of all the Indian wars and bloodshed, that

they were a rude and lawless people, who hated, defrauded, and provoked the Indian, showing no honor or magnanimity in their dealings with him. The facts of history dismiss all such calumnies. From the first settlement of this region until the Indians became, with their French allies, the public enemies of the English, our fathers lived in peace; not the life of an Indian was taken, nor the blood of one shed, nor were any of them deprived of their property by these Scotch-Irish settlers. The wars that arose, and in which our fathers bore so terrible a part, rose by no fault of theirs. A series of frauds and unjust measures and encroachments on the part of the proprietors of the province, the successors of the Penn family, alienated the Indians and after a peace of seventy years produced a most terrible outbreak. France was at this time in possession of Canada, and France and England became rival claimants to the soil of America. Hostilities between these two powers were openly declared in 1754. The peaceful era of Pennsylvania was now at an end, and the dark clouds of savage warfare gathered in the west. The French were hovering around the great lakes, and sedulously busy in bribing the Indians to break off their allegiance to the English. They had already begun the erection of a line of forts from Lake Erie to the Ohio, and it became manifest that it was their purpose to connect their possessions on the lakes with those on the Mississippi, and to obtain control of the whole country beyond the Alleghenies. The tidings that French troops had crossed Lake Erie and fortified themselves at Presque Isle, and were pushing forward to the headwaters of the Ohio, startled the whole country. A young man of noble presence and martial bearing, accompanied by a single attendant, was seen by the inhabitants along the Susquehanna as he passed toward the west amid the rigors of mid-winter. He crossed the Alleghenies, threaded the pathless forests, forded the streams, and finally met the French commander at Fort Le Boeuf on the head waters of the Allegheny, and demanded of him an instant departure from British soil. The answer was evasive and unsatisfactory, and the embassy was unsuccessful. That young man was George Washington. On his return he passed through the present site of Pittsburg,

and with his military eye selected that junction of the Allegheny and the Monongahela as most admirable for military defence. Before he could bring troops thither from the east, the French had pushed forward a thousand men and built Fort Duquesne, and by a greatly superior force compelled Colonel Washington and the small detachment of men under his command to capitulate at the Great Meadows. Then began that memorable war which spread along the frontier of the English settlements from Nova Scotia to Georgia and kindled its fires deep in our American forests. Most of the Indian tribes were drawn by the French into the conflict as their allies. We often speak of the wars in which our fathers were engaged with the savages of the forest as if they were but border strifes. The conflict which opened in 1753, and in which our ancestors shared so largely, was part and parcel of a grand struggle in which the Indian was but an ally. It was a war between England and France, and the prize was the great central valley of this continent. These foreign powers met in the sublime arena of our deep wildernesses. Hostile armies from another continent traversed the endless forests of the new world, forded its rivers, climbed its mountains, waded its swamps, hewed a way for their bayonets and their artillery with the axe of the pioneer, and then under the shadow of the primeval woods, thousands of miles from their homes in the old world, and hundreds of miles from the abodes of civilized men, they met and fought for the destiny of this continent. Our ancestors little comprehended the greatness of the struggle, and the tomahawk that gleamed along the ranges of the Alleghenies and fell with unsparing cruelty in the valleys, was but an accessory of a grander contest than the dusky warrior imagined.

In June, 1755, the army of General Braddock, after being furnished largely by the inhabitants along the Susquehanna with horses and carriages, left the valley and civilization behind, and struck out into the deep wilderness as a squadron puts to sea. Five hundred axe-men were sent forward to open roads. It was a cheering sight; the scarlet columns of the British regulars, the rude but stalwart back-woodsmen, with their hunting shirts and shouldered rifles and unmartial bearing, which drew the scorn of the haughty and egotistic Briton,

the trains of artillery, the cavalcade of white-topped wagons, and the pack-horses. The hopes of the people beat high. Nothing but victory was anticipated. Men were in that army whose names have become historic. The brave but unfortunate Braddock: Gage, who twenty years later, with his routed battalions, recoiled before the fire of the militia at Bunker Hill; Gates, the reputed conqueror of Burgoyne and the marplot of Revolutionary times, and another, destined to a greater fame than all these, George Washington, well-nigh a boy in years, but a man in calm thought and safest counsel. It was no easy task for an army, greatly encumbered with needless baggage, to force their way through an unbroken growth of forest. A narrow road was made, with ceaseless toil, across mountains and masses of lofty rocks, over ravines and rivers. The army moved forward slowly, in a slender line nearly four miles in length. The regular troops suffered from the hard fare of the wilderness, and were terrified by the depth and gloom of the forests into which they pierced. The over-weening confidence and presumption of the British general, who resented the counsel of Washington, brought the army to fatal disaster. On the banks of the Monongahela, when within nine miles of Fort Duquesne, and while pressing forward with no thought of danger, a murderous and terribly destructive fire was suddenly poured in upon them—on their front and their flanks—by an invisible enemy, who made the woods re-echo with their terrible war-whoop. In an instant all was confusion. The regular troops seemed bereft of their senses. They huddled together in the road like flocks of sheep, while every bush and tree around them was alive with the incessant flashes of their enemy's rifles, and every moment the men went down by scores. Men loaded their muskets and fired into the air, or in the insanity of their terror shot their own comrades. The regulars, having at length wasted all their ammunition, broke and ran. Braddock himself, yielding at the first onset to fear, recovered himself and braved every danger. The American troops, Washington's Virginians, adopted the Indian style of warfare, and displayed the most undaunted courage. Washington himself rode through the tumult as calmly and bravely "as if he loved the whistling of bullets." The slaughter lasted

three hours, ending in a total defeat of Braddock's army. The carnage was unusually great. Never before had the savage tribes such a harvest of scalps and spoils. Fortunately the enemy did not pursue those who fled from the fatal field. These left all, and sought only to preserve life. Reaching the reserve division, under General Dunbar, they infected it with terror. Cannons, baggage, and wagons were destroyed, and all fled together. The calamities of this disgraceful overthrow did not cease with the loss of the hundreds who fell on the banks of the Monongahela. Of a sudden the terrified remnants of the routed army, eager to escape out of the awful woods where their comrades had fallen by an unseen foe, came flying back to the settlements east of the Alleghenies. Nor did they pause when they reached them, but hurried on, crossed the Susquehanna, a disorganized, terrified mob, spreading terrible reports along the way, and hastened on to Philadelphia. The whole frontier was left uncovered, and the unhappy people, unarmed and undisciplined, were compelled to seek safety in flight, or to defend themselves as best they might against the scalping knife and tomahawk. The defeat of Braddock was the signal for the savage tribes to snatch up their weapons and assail the English settlements with one accord. Tribes that had been neutral no longer hesitated. The miseries of an Indian war began. The tomahawk was uplifted along the ranges of the Alleghenies. Then for the first time Pennsylvania felt the scourge of Indian war. The whole frontier was turned into a wide scene of war and desolation. The enemy, discovering the defenceless state of the settlements, roamed unmolested and fearless along the western lines of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, committing the most appalling outrages and the most wanton cruelties. The Shawnees prowled with horrible ferocity along the branches of the Susquehanna. Through the autumn of 1755 the storm raged with devastating fury. Scarce three months had elapsed after the defeat of Braddock before the frontier settlements were in the midst of a cruel war. The first blow fell upon a body of hardy and industrious Scotch-Irish pioneers from Kittochtinny valley, who had moved up the Susquehanna some fifty miles above the present site of Harris-

burg and, pitching their tents in the wilderness, had commenced to open little patches of ground. The attack was made on the 15th of October, 1755, and every person in the settlement, consisting of twenty-five, including men, women, and children, was either killed or carried into captivity, with the exception of one man, who made his escape though dangerously wounded. A number of settlers, hearing of the massacre from the man who had escaped, came up immediately to bury the dead, and made the following report to Governor Morris in a petition for help: "We found but thirteen, who were men and elderly women. The children we supposed to be carried away prisoners. The house where we supposed they finished their murder we found burnt up, the man of it, Jacob King, a Swisser, lying just by it. He lay on his back, barbarously burnt, and two tomahawks sticking in his forehead. The terrors of which has driven away almost all the back inhabitants, except the subscribers, with a few more who are willing to stay and defend the land: but we are not able to defend it for want of guns and ammunition, and few in numbers, so that without assistance we must flee and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy." This massacre spread terror through all the settlements. On the 23d of October a party of forty-five, commanded by John Harris, after whom the city of Harrisburg is named, and who at that time was the proprietor of Harris Ferry, on the site of the present city, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where they found and buried a number of the mangled bodies of the victims. They thence proceeded a few miles further up the river, and had a conference with some Indians residing in that region, and attempted to prevail on them to be neutral. They learned that a large scalping party of fifteen hundred Indians, with a body of French, were on their way to attack the settlements. Having secured the promise of neutrality and made some presents to propitiate them, the party set out on their return. At the crossing of Penn's creek they were suddenly fired upon by a party of thirty savages, who lay concealed in a deep natural hollow. Four were instantly killed. Harris says: "About fifteen of our men and myself took to the trees, attacked the villians, killed

four of them on the spot and lost but three more." They retreated to the river, pursued by the Indians, and crossed with the loss of four or five men drowned, one of whom was shot from the horse on which he was riding, behind Mr. Harris. Harris's horse was shot, and he was obliged to abandon him and save himself by swimming. The survivors of the party, after several days of toilsome marching through the rugged country, reached home in safety.

CHAPTER V.

The Conflicts Along the Susquehanna.—French and Indian War.

This near approach of the enemy threw all the frontier into consternation. The only safety of the most exposed was to flee and leave all to the enemy. For a long time they looked in vain for any effectual help from the government. The Provincial Assembly was under the control of the Friends or Quakers, and they would vote neither men nor supplies for the defence of the frontiers. Petitions poured in praying for arms and ammunition. The Governor laid before the Assembly a full account of the massacres and continued perils of the people, and appealed to them for a militia law and the needed appropriations, but in vain. The dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent from the frontiers to Philadelphia and hauled about the streets to inflame the people against the Indians and also against the Quakers, to whose mildness and forebearance was attributed the laxity about providing means of defence. The mob surrounded the House of Assembly, placed dead bodies at its entrance, and demanded immediate succor. Meanwhile troubles were increasing. Houses that had been occupied, barns that had been filled with a rich and bountiful harvest, newly-sowed fields, acres of standing corn, and many of their cattle, were abandoned by the hardy frontiersmen, expecting, as they daily did, the coming of the enemy. They were in constant fear and constant danger of being cut off. The inhabitants, dwelling often from one to three miles apart, fell unresistingly or fled in dismay from their homes. The main body of the enemy encamped on the Susquehanna, thirty miles above Harris's Ferry, whence they extended themselves on both sides of the river. To the east they fell upon Gnadenhutten, Mahanoy, and Tulpehocken; on the west of the Susquehanna they reduced to ashes the hamlets in the lovely

limestone coves of what is now Bedford county. The whole frontier, from the Delaware to the Potomac, was now lighted with the blaze of burning cottages. The peaceful Moravians of Bethlehem fortified their town and took up arms in self-defence, and welcomed to their protection hundreds of distressed men, women, and children who had fled from the savages. The light of burning houses and barns and ricks of grain and hay could be seen nearly thirty miles away, and with the ridge of the Blue mountains between. On the west of the Susquehanna, and toward the Maryland line, the destruction was most appalling. The records of the times are filled with accounts of horrible massacres, of terrible conflicts, of brave and daring deeds, of woman's heroism as well as man's.

It is in terrible scenes of this nature we make acquaintance with our earliest known ancestry. To guard against the devastations of the Indians a chain of forts and block-houses was erected by the Province of Pennsylvania along the Kittochtinny hills, from the Delaware to the Maryland line, commanding the principal passes or gaps of the mountains, and these were garrisoned each by from twenty-five to one hundred of the provincial militia. In addition to these government forts there were private ones erected in many of the settlements, to which the people fled in times of peril. Some of these will be mentioned in this narrative.

Our ancestry settled, it would appear, on their arrival in this country, somewhere within the bounds of the present county of Lancaster, Pa. One of the original townships of the county according to an ancient map bore the name of Robinson. At a later date it was subdivided and the old name was lost. Our earliest knowledge of these grandsires of ours locates them in the township of Derry, Hanover, and Paxton, east of the Susquehanna, in what is now a part of Dauphin county. Their farms, for they were generally farmers, were along the banks of the Swatara and tributary streams. Here dwelt and intermarried at an early day the Robinsons, McCords, Blacks, Martins, Crawfords, Logans, and many other families, nearly if not quite all of them of Scotch-Irish origin.

Philip Robinson, the eldest son of Thomas, resided with his

sons Samuel and George at Manada Gap, a pass in the Kittochtinny, some sixteen miles east of Harrisburg, whence issues Manada creek. Andrew, William, and Richard, brothers of Philip, were located in Derry township. Samuel and Thomas were in Hanover. George, about 1753, crossed the Susquehanna and took up lands on the west side of the Kittochtinny, in what was then known as Shearman's Valley,—which still retains the name, with a slight alteration in the spelling, making it Sherman's. Forts were erected on the farms of both Philip and his son George. We find the following mention of them in the records of those early times. The fort at Manada Gap is sometimes called Philip Robinson's, sometimes Samuel Robinson's—Samuel, as the eldest son of the household, taking charge of the paternal estate.

On November 11th, 1755, immediately subsequent to the Indian outbreaks, Governor Morris addresses the following letter to Samuel Robinson, Hanover township, Lancaster county:

"At the request of the people of Hanover township in your neighborhood, I have ordered one hundred pounds of gunpowder to be delivered to you, which you will carry to the fort at your house, and distribute among the inhabitants in as equal a manner as may be, and recommend it to them to be careful of it. I have no arms, or I should willingly supply them that want and are willing to use them in defence of themselves and their country."

In a letter from the pen of Adam Reed, Esq., dated Hanover, October 14th, 1756, there is a further reference to this fort. The letter is addressed to Edward Shippen, Esq., a prominent citizen and member of the provincial council. As the letter gives an account of those gloomy times, the whole of it will be interesting. It was intended for the public eye.

"Friends and Fellow Subjects—

I send you in a few lines the melancholy condition of the frontiers of this country. Last Thursday, the 12th inst., ten Indians came on Noah Frederick, while ploughing, killed and scalped him, and carried away three of his children that were with him—the eldest but nine years old—and plundered his house and carried away everything that suited their purpose, such as clothes, bread, butter, a saddle, and a good rifle gun, &c.; it being but two short

miles to Captain Smith's Fort at Swatara Gap, and a little better than two miles from my house.

Last Saturday evening an Indian came to the house of Philip Robinson, carrying a green bush before him—said Robinson's son being on the corner of his fort watching others that were dressing flesh by him—the Indian, perceiving that he was observed, fled, the watchman fired but missed him; this being but three-fourths of a mile from Manada Fort. And yesterday morning, two miles from Smith's Fort, at Swatara, in Bethel township, as Jacob Farnwal was going from the house of Jacob Meylin to his own, he was fired upon by two Indians and wounded, but escaped with his life; and a little after, in said township, as Frederick Henley and Peter Sample were carring away their goods in wagons, they were met by a parcel of Indians and all killed, lying dead in one place, and one man at a little distance. But what more has been done has not come to my ears, only that the Indians were continuing their murders. The frontiers are employed in nothing but carrying off their effects, so that some miles are now waste. We are willing, but not able without help; you are able, if you are willing, that is, including the lower parts of the county, to give such assistance as will enable us to recover our waste land. You may depend upon it, that without assistance, we in a few days will be on the wrong side of you, for I am now on the frontier, and I fear that by to-morrow night I will be left two miles. Gentlemen, *consider what you will do*, and don't be long about it, and let not the world say, that we died as fools died. Our hands are not tied, but let us exert ourselves and do something for the honor of our country and the preservation of our fellow subjects. I hope you will communicate our grievances to the lower parts of our country, for surely they will send us help if they understood our grievances. I would have gone down myself but dare not, my family is in such danger. I expect an answer by the bearer, if possible. I am, gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

ADAM REED.

P. S.—Before sending this away I would mention, I have just received information that there are seven killed and five children scalped alive, but have not the account of their names."

Other incidental references are made to this fort. George Robinson had removed to the west side of the Kittochtinny mountain, some twenty miles from the river, and with a few others had begun a settlement there. A fort for the protection of the neighborhood was erected on his farm at Sherman's

creek. There was also a fort still farther to the south on the Conococheague which was somewhat famous in its day for the part it bore in the Indian wars. It was known as McCord's Fort, and was doubtless erected on the farm of the ancestry of the McCord families. Both of these forts are referred to in a very graphic and interesting narrative furnished by Robert Robinson, who was an eye-witness to many of the transactions related by him, and a participator in many of the most stirring events of the time. He says: "Sideling Hill was the first fought battle after Braddock's defeat. In the year 1756, a party of Indians came out of Conococheague, to a garrison of the name of McCord's Fort, and killed some and took a number of prisoners." We learn elsewhere that this was in April of 1756, and that twenty-seven persons were killed or captured. Among the captured was Ann McCord, wife of John McCord. She was retaken from the Indians about five months later, at the celebrated battle of Kittanning, in September, 1756. Robinson goes on in his narrative to tell us, that after the capture of McCord's Fort the Indians took their course near to Fort Littleton, where Captain Hamilton was stationed with a company, and that he hearing of their presence marched forth with his company of men to meet them, guided by a friendly Indian. "This Indian led the company and came on the tracks of the Indians and followed them to Sideling Hill, where they found them with their prisoners, and having the first fire, but without doing much damage. The Indians returned the fire, defeated our men and killed a number of them. My brother, James Robinson, was among the slain. The Indians had McCord's wife with them. They cut off Mr. James Blair's head and threw it into Mrs. McCord's lap, saying it was her husband's head; but she knew it to be Blair's."

Indian outrages in Sherman's Valley began in the early part of the year 1756. Rev. Thomas Barton writes thus of murders committed by the Indians in January of that year on the Juniata, and on Sherman's creek:

"Within three miles of Patterson's Fort was found Adam Nicholson and his wife, dead and scalped, his two sons and a daughter are carried off; William Wilcock and his wife dead and scalped;

Hugh Mitcheltree, and a son of said Nicholson, dead and scalped, with many children, in all about seventeen. The same day, one Sheridan, a Quaker, his wife, three children and a servant, were killed and scalped, together with one William Hamilton and his wife, his daughter, and one Frenchman, within ten miles of Carlisle, a little beyond Stephen's Gap. It is dismal, sir, to see the distresses of the people; women and children screaming and lamenting, men's hearts failing them for fear under all the anguish of despair. The inhabitants over the hills (the Kittochtinny) are entirely fleeing, so that in two or three days the North mountain will be the frontier. Industry droops and all sorts of work seem at an end. In short, sir, it appears as if this part of the country had breathed its last. We expect nothing but death and ruin every night."

The people between Carlisle and the Kittochtinny left their houses and fled to the town or gathered into little forts. The people were in perpetual danger, not knowing at what moment the blow might fall. It is said of George Robinson, that while out in his fields ploughing an alarm was given that the Indians were close at hand. He instantly detached his horses from the plough, placed his wife on one, with her child, an infant of three days, in her arms, and mounting the other they fled over the Kittochtinny mountains to Carlisle, a distance of nearly twenty miles. A few of the inhabitants of Sherman's Valley combined for their protection and erected a fort on the farm of George Robinson. While the great majority fled to the east of the mountains, these determined to abide, defend themselves, and secure their harvests. The Indians, finding them on their guard and disposed to fight, passed to the east of the Kittochtinny, and began their work of slaughter there. Robert Robinson, from whose very interesting narrative quotations have already been made, says that in 1756 "the whole of the inhabitants of Shearman's Valley was gathered to a fort at George Robinson's, except the Woolcomber family, who would not leave home. Woolcomber said it was the Irish who were killing one another, these peaceable people, the Indians, would not hurt any person. Being at home and at dinner, the Indians came in and the Quaker asked them to come in and eat dinner: an Indian answered that he did not come to eat, but for scalps; the son, a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, when he heard the

Indian say so, repaired to the back door, and as he went out he looked back and saw the Indian strike the tomahawk into his father's head. The boy then ran over the creek which was near to the house, and heard the screams of his mother, sisters, and brothers. The boy came to our fort and gave us the alarm, and about forty went to where the murder was done and buried the dead. In July, 1756, the Indians waylaid our fort in harvest time, and kept quiet until the reapers were gone; James Wilson remaining some time behind the rest, and I not being gone to my business, which was hunting deer for the rest of the company, Wilson standing at the fort gate, I desired liberty to shoot his gun at a mark, upon which he gave me the gun and I shot. The Indians on the upper side of the fort thinking they were discovered, rushed on a daughter of Robert Miller and instantly killed her, and shot at John Simmeson. They then made the best they could and killed the wife of James Wilson and the widow Gibson, and took Hugh Gibson and Betsey Henry prisoners. The reapers, being forty in number, returned to the fort, and the Indians made off."

The people on the frontiers were at length compelled to flee. Many left their harvests unreaped, their houses and barns to the merciless destroyers, and saw them in flames as they fled. Others remained and went into their harvest fields in armed bands, and put their pickets on guard while they reaped. Many were surprised and massacred while thus engaged. The attacks were often so sudden and unexpected that our brave forefathers were unmanned by them, and overpowered by numbers smaller than they. At Manada Gap, near Philip Robinson's fort, a company of ten men were to cut some grain near by. They set guards and fell to work, but three Indians, creeping up unobserved to the fence, "fired upon them and killed two, wounded a third, and leaped over the fence in among the reapers. They all ran promiscuously, while the Indians were making a terrible halloo, and looked more like the devil than Indians." Before the settlers could seize their guns and rally, the savages made off unhurt. The distress of the settlers reached its height. Their sufferings, alarms, and fears cannot be depicted. Sherman's Valley was at length wholly abandoned. Numerous peti-

tions were signed by the people and sent up to the Governor, Council, and Assembly for help against their barbarous foe. Nor did they flee only from the west of the Kittochtinny and the chain of forts along its gaps, but from the whole region west of the Susquehanna. Governor Morris, in his message to the Assembly, August 16th, 1756, says: "The people west of the Susquehanna, distressed by the frequent incursions of the enemy, and weakened by their great losses, are moving into the interior part of the province; and I am fearful that the whole country will be evacuated if timely and vigorous measures are not taken to prevent it." In the fall of 1755 the country west of the Susquehanna possessed three thousand men fit to bear arms; in August, 1756, exclusive of the provincial forces, there were not one hundred, fear having driven the greater part from their homes into the interior. They were too widely scattered in their settlements to combine in large force, too poorly provided with arms and ammunition, and in too great need of the harvest they were forced to leave perishing in the fields, to remain near the frontiers. Not only were our ancestors who had ventured west of the Susquehanna and the Kittochtinny compelled to flee and leave all to the mercy of the savages, but in the tax collector's list of one hundred families who fled from their houses in Old Hanover township, east of the Susquehanna, in 1756, we find the names of several of the McCords and Robinsons, and of other families with whom they had intermarried.

At length, by the exertions of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin, a militia law was passed that encouraged and protected the people in arming for defence. Franklin himself was prevailed upon to take charge of the frontier, then so infested by the enemy. Full powers were given him to commission such officers as he thought proper. With but little difficulty a force of five hundred and sixty men was raised. The military spirit revived among the people. Encouraged by the government and supplied with ammunition, our fathers armed in their own defence and organized into companies. They were educated by the stirring dangers around them, and became the equal of the Indian in cunning. In the rough schooling of war with a

stealthy and unforgiving foe, they gained something of his wild and daring spirit, his iron endurance, his unfaltering courage, and his sagacity. They could hunt as well, deceive and entrap as well. They could thread the trackless depths of the forest as well, guiding their course by the stars and winds, the streams and trees. And where there was any approach to an equality of numbers, they could fight better than their wily foe. The Indians, seeing that the colonists were arming so generally and determinedly, began to draw off from the borders to the securer retreats of the wilderness; and now the white man took the offensive and pursued them. John Armstrong, of Cumberland county, a man famed as inheriting the valor and persistency of the Scottish Covenanters, at the head of three hundred Presbyterians, most of them, like himself, of Scotch-Irish origin, his own friends and neighbors, pushed out boldly into the forest, crossed the Alleghenies, and after a wearisome march of nearly a week, and at the close of their last day's march of thirty miles in the forest, were guided by the whoop of the Indians in their war-dance to the Indian village of Kittanning, a few miles above the present site of Pittsburg. This was the headquarters of their enemy. They quietly surrounded the town, and at day-break assaulted it, captured and burned it to ashes, killed or put to flight the Indian warriors, released eleven English prisoners, among whom was one of the ancestors of the McCord family, destroyed a large quantity of powder, enough for a long war, which had been furnished to the Indians by their French allies, and then, guided by the stars and the rivulets, found their way back through the wilderness undiscovered to the Susquehanna. The battle was one of great fierceness and carnage, and of severe loss to the assailants. Among the wounded was Robert Robinson, who had become somewhat famous among his neighbors as an Indian fighter.

Pennsylvania voted honors to Armstrong and his gallant band, presented him with a piece of plate, ordered a medal to be struck in commemoration of the event, and in later years gave the name of Armstrong to the county that includes the battlefield.

The destruction of Kittanning and of the Indians who were

gathered there, was a severe blow to the savages. Such as escaped the carnage withdrew, and placed the French Fort Duquesne and the garrison there between them and the English. The fury of hostility was somewhat abated. The representatives of ten of the Indian tribes met in council at Easton, in 1757, with the representatives of the colonial government, and a treaty of peace was signed. There was some prospect of quiet. Our ancestors began to return to their deserted homes and farms. The French and western Indians still continued to roam in small parties over the country, committing many sanguinary murders and taking captive all whom they could surprise. The border settlers were kept in alarm. The war between France and England for the possession of the entire country west of the Alleghenies was still in progress, and in it our ancestors participated. The war was waged for five years with the full energy of both nations. The prize was a great one—the immense valley of the Mississippi. It was a period of great suffering and anxiety to the colonists.

In the summer and fall of 1758 our fathers witnessed an inspiriting sight. The French still held Fort Duquesne, and an expedition was fitted out for its capture. Brigadier General Joseph Forbes arrived in Pennsylvania with twelve hundred and fifty Highlanders from South Carolina. They were followed by three hundred and fifty loyal Americans, a detachment of the British army. Pennsylvania sprung anew to the conflict. An unusual military spirit animated the people. Benjamin West, afterward known as the great painter, caught it. Anthony Wayne, then a boy of thirteen, raised for the expedition twenty-seven hundred men, and displayed the daring that rendered him in later years a terror both to Indian warrior and to British regular. Colonel John Armstrong, already famed for his display of courage and skill at Kittanning, was the senior officer. Virginia sent nineteen hundred men under the command of their beloved Washington. This splendid army of nearly eight thousand men gladdened the eyes of our ancestors as they passed through Cumberland Valley to meet at the head-waters of the Ohio the combined forces of the French and their Indian allies, and settle by a final conflict the

destiny of that great valley which stretches from the Alleghenies to the Rocky mountains. Washington and Armstrong, with the hardy provincial troops, poorly fed and poorly clad, bearing beside their arms only a knapsack and a blanket, were sent in advance as pioneers. Their bold leaders so infused their own spirit into their followers that they thought lightly of hardships and dangers. When within ten miles of Fort Duquesne, the frightened garrison, hearing of their approach, set fire to the fort in the night time, and by the light of its flames floated down the Ohio. Armstrong's own hand raised the British flag over the ruins of the fortress, and the name of the place was changed to Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, the great statesman of England. The next day was observed as a day of public thanksgiving for success. The great world beyond the mountains, the valley of the west, a vast territory, was secured. The English soon gained and ever after held the undisputed possession of the Ohio. The French were driven across the northern lakes into Canada. Quebec, Niagara, Crown Point, Montreal fell, Canada surrendered to the British crown, and the eventful story of French dominion in America came to a close.

CHAPTER VI.

Renewal of Indian War.

The French and English war over, our fathers hoped now for a long and undisturbed peace. The French were driven from the continent. It was thought that the Indian tribes were conciliated. The valleys of the Susquehanna and of the Juniata began again to wear the aspect of civilized life. Cabins were re-built, settlers pushed their way deeper into the forests, and opened new farms. The militia of the middle and southern colonies were disbanded. The frontiers seemed to need protection no longer, but the security of our fathers was doomed to be speedily and terribly broken up.

The Indians beheld their old allies the French driven out of the whole country, yet scarcely had they received the rich presents that accompanied the treaty of peace, before murmurs of discontent began to be audible among their tribes. A vast conspiracy was formed, greater in extent, deeper and more comprehensive in its design than any that before or since has been conceived by a North American Indian. The bloody belt of war was sent secretly from tribe to tribe, until everywhere, from the falls of Niagara and the pine-crowned crest of the Alleghenies to the forests of the Mississippi and the borders of Lakes Michigan and Superior, all the Indian nations had agreed to rise and attack, on the same day, the various English forts, which extended then nearly to the Mississippi, and having massacred their garrisons, to turn upon the defenceless frontier with all their warriors, ravage and lay waste the settlements, until, as the Indians fondly believed, the English would be driven into the sea, and the whole country be restored to its original owners. Pontiac, the colossal chief of the North-West, was the mighty spirit of this formidable conspiracy. The preparations for war were kept profoundly secret. Hatred of the

English was excited to the highest pitch by stories of their rapacity and cruelty.

Suddenly the terrible storm burst. An English party, sounding the entrance to Lake Huron, was seized and murdered. Seven Indians admitted into the fort at Sandusky as friends, in an unsuspecting moment murdered the entire garrison save its commander, whom they carried away a prisoner. The fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph was entered by Indians under the guise of friendship, and "in about two minutes all the garrison except three men were massacred." At Mackinaw, with similar deception, the fort was seized, and all were murdered or borne away prisoners. The forts and garrisons at Lafayette, Indiana, and at Presque Isle, met the same horrible fate. Fort Le Boeuf, on the head-waters of the Allegheny, was attacked, but in the night the commander and garrison escaped secretly into the woods, while the Indians believed them all buried in the flames of the burning fort. As the fugitives, on their way to Fort Pitt, passed Venango, they saw nothing but ruins. The fort at that place was consumed, and not one of its garrison was left alive to tell the story of its destruction. Eight haggard and half-famished soldiers, dying from fright and exhaustion, the remnant of the men who escaped from Le Boeuf, staggered to the walls of Fort Pitt, bringing news of the coming tide of savages. Nor was it the forts and garrisons stockades only that encountered the fury of the aroused savages. They roamed the wilderness massacreing all whom they met. More than one hundred traders were met in the woods, struck down, and every one of them scalped, their bodies horribly mutilated, and their life-blood quaffed in savage glee. They laid siege to Fort Pitt. Other bodies of Indians passed eastward to Fort Ligonier, at the western foot of the Alleghenies, attacked it with great fury and pertinacity, but were beaten off after a hard day's fighting.

Rumors of these disasters and of the coming foe reached the country east of the mountains. At first, some trader or hunter would come in from the forest, weak and emaciated, and relate how his companions had been butchered and he alone had escaped; next vague rumors of forts taken and garrisons

slaughtered; then reports of every frontier post captured and every soldier killed. On Sunday, July 3d, 1763, a soldier riding express from Fort Pitt galloped into Carlisle and alighted to water his horse at a well in the center of the place. A crowd of countrymen were instantly about him to hear the news. "Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Venango are taken, and the Indians will be here soon," he cried, and remounting his horse in haste, he rode on to make his report at the camp of Colonel Boquet, who was raising a force for defence. All was consternation and excitement. Messengers hastened out everywhere with the fearful tidings. Every pathway and road leading into Carlisle was filled with the flying settlers flocking thither for refuge. Close upon these tidings came the enemy himself. They passed the mountains, menaced Fort Augusta, and killed several men in the vicinity of Fort Bedford. The Indian war parties at length broke out of the woods like gangs of hungry wolves, murdering, burning, and laying waste on every hand, while hundreds of terror-stricken families abandoning their homes fled for refuge toward the older settlements. Outrages were perpetrated and sufferings endured which defy all attempts at description. Along the western frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, terror reigned supreme. Indian scalping parties were ranging everywhere, laying waste the settlements, destroying the harvests, and butchering men, women and children with ruthless fury. The refugees from the most remote settlements brought tales of inconceivable horror. Strong parties of armed men who went out to reconnoitre the country found every habitation reduced to cinders and the half-burned bodies of the inmates lying among the smouldering ruins, while here and there was seen some miserable wretch scalped and tomahawked, but still alive and conscious. Those of our ancestry who had settled west of the Kittochtinny were compelled to flee. Others fled from the sight of their own blazing homes and slaughtered families. A party who had armed themselves and gone forth to warn the living and bury the dead, on reaching Sherman's Valley found the fields laid waste, the stacked wheat on fire, and the houses yet in flames, while they grew sick with horror at seeing a group of hogs tearing and devouring the bodies of the

dead. Columns of smoke rising among the surrounding mountains proclaimed the work of destruction. Nothing could exceed the terror that prevailed. The roads were covered with women and children fleeing to Lancaster and Philadelphia. The fierce barbarians prowled around the cabins of the frontiersmen, and their tomahawks struck alike the laborer in the field and the child in the cradle. The wretched inhabitants whom they surprised at night, or at their meals, or by the wayside, were massacred with the utmost barbarity.

Letters written at the time and published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, give detailed accounts of these sad events. Those who remained at their homes to brave the dangers and gather their crops, bade each other farewell each night on retiring to rest, not knowing the moment when they might be surprised and massacred. A party or six men, assembled for reaping the harvest, were seated at dinner at the house of Robert Campbell, a settler on the Juniata. A company of Indians suddenly burst in upon them. But one of them, George Dodd, escaped to tell the tale of death. The same day four men and a lad were at the house of William White, a neighbor of Campbell's, when the savages rushed upon them; one only of them, breaking a hole through the roof, escaped, the others were slain and consumed in the burning house. The enemy entered the house of Alexander Logan,* in Sherman's Valley, murdered him and his son, and a couple of other men a short distance away, rifled the house, and fled. They came to the house of William Anderson, an old man, killed him as with the Bible in his hand he was

*Alexander Logan was a neighbor and friend of George Robinson, of Sherman's Valley, on whose farm was built the celebrated fort, already mentioned, known as Robinson's Fort. A year before his death by the Indians he had, by his will, made George Robinson the executor of his estate and the guardian of his children. Three of the children of George Robinson married members of the Logan family, which seems to have been a large and prominent one. The families removed to Kentucky together, settling near the present site of Lexington, and became numerous and influential in that region and in Southern Illinois.

Rev. Samuel C. Logan, D. D., of Scranton, Pa., well known in the Presbyterian Church, is a descendant of Alexander Logan.

engaged in family worship, and with him his son and a girl that had been brought up from a child by the old people. A schoolmaster and ten small children were surprised in a schoolhouse, scalped, and left for dead; one, a boy of ten, survived his injuries. Parties were formed to go forth in search of the savages, and the most desperate conflicts ensued. The inhabitants of Sherman's Valley and of the whole region beyond the Kittochtinny were forced to flee and leave their houses, their cattle, their harvest waving in the fields, and destitute of the necessaries of life cast themselves on public charity.

Overwhelmed with sorrows, parts only of families, widows mourning for their husbands, mothers mourning for sons, without shelter, without means of subsistence or of transportation, their tardy flight impeded by crying children, by the weary, the faint, and the sick, they presented a spectacle to move the hardest heart. Nearly five hundred families fled from the frontiers of Maryland and Virginia to Winchester, and, unable to find so much as a hovel to shelter them, and bare of every comfort, were forced to lie scattered through the woods. Carlisle and Shippensburg became barrier towns, and the inhabitants opened their hearts and homes to their afflicted brethren. Every stable and hovel was crowded with the miserable refugees who had suddenly been reduced from independence to beggary and despair, and had become the objects of charity and commiseration. Multitudes who were unable to find shelter in the towns encamped in the woods, or on the adjacent fields, and along both banks of the Susquehanna for miles erected their huts of branches and bark, and lived on such charity as the slender means of the people could supply. Passing among them one would have witnessed every form of human misery. In these wretched encampments were men, women, and children, bereft at one stroke of home, of friends, and of all earthly possessions. A writer of the times says, "It is most dismal to see the streets filled with people in whose countenances might be discovered a mixture of grief, madness and despair, and to hear now and then the sighs and groans of men, the disconsolate lamentations of women, and the screams of children, who had lost their nearest and dearest relatives." Some stood

aghast and bewildered at the fatal blow, others sunk down in the apathy of despair, others wept and moaned with irrepressible anguish. Some filled with the craven passion of fear, heightened by the horrors they had witnessed, were day and night haunted with visions of the bloody knife and reeking scalp, while in others all other emotions and all their faculties were absorbed with the burning thirst for vengeance and a mortal hatred of the whole Indian race. William Robinson, one of three brothers who were of a party of twelve scouts, as he lay weltering in his blood in his last agonies, handed his gun to Charles Elliott, a comrade, saying, "Take my gun, and peace or war, wherever you see an Indian kill him for my sake and I shall be satisfied." Page after page might be written giving details in the horrible monotony of havoc and blood with which our ancestors were sadly familiar. The country was filled with the wildest dismay, and the people fled by thousands and crowded in upon the older settlements. Entire districts were depopulated and the progress of the country put back for years. The small and scattered settlements were involved in a general destruction. The ranging parties, who visited these scenes of desolation, often discovered in the depths of the forest the half-consumed bodies of men and women still bound fast to the trees, where they had perished amid fiery tortures.

Cumberland county, which at that time formed the western frontier of Pennsylvania, was almost exclusively occupied by the descendants of that numerous and thrifty colony of Scotch who for many years had occupied the north of Ireland. In religious faith they were staunch and zealous defenders of Presbyterianism. Their religious tenets made them somewhat stern in temper and demeanor, and their experience in border strifes gave them many of the peculiar traits of the American back-woodsmen. And now, though at first overwhelmed by the unparalleled fury of the war that fell upon them and laid waste the country for hundreds of miles with fire and steel, they soon rallied, formed numerous war parties, and acquitted themselves with admirable spirit in their own defence. The veteran Colonel John Armstrong raised three hundred men, the best in Cumberland county, and entered boldly into the strife. The

march of Colonel Boquet and the victory of Bushy Run, some twenty-five miles from Fort Pitt, dispirited the Indian warriors, caused a temporary lull in the storm, and encouraged some of the bolder inhabitants to return to their deserted farms and make preparation for defence. These raised among themselves a small body of riflemen, who were placed under the command of Colonel James Smith, a man of most daring and resolute character and of great popularity and influence. He trained his men in Indian tactics and discipline, directed them to assume the dress of warriors and paint their faces red and black, so that in appearance they were hardly distinguishable from the enemy. Thus equipped they scoured the woods in front of the settlements, had repeated skirmishes with the enemy, and so protected the settlers that they were not again driven from their homes. Nearly two thousand persons had been killed or carried off and nearly an equal number of families driven from their farms.

Rev. John Elder, minister of the Presbyterian congregation of Paxton, was famous not only as a divine but as an able military leader. He was put in command of troops formed from his own congregation and adjacent settlements, and was very efficient in preserving the inhabitants from the incursions of the savages. From the rough pulpit of his little church, which is still standing a couple of miles from the city of Harrisburg, he often preached to an assembly of armed men, while sentinels and scouts were stationed without to give warning of the enemy's approach. On one occasion a body of Indians approached the little church on Sunday and sent forward one of their number, whom the settlers supposed to be a friend, to reconnoitre. The spy reported that every man in the church, including the preacher, had a rifle at his side, upon which the enemy withdrew, after setting fire to a few houses in the neighborhood.

The expedition of Colonel Boquet, to which reference has been made above, took place in 1764. In August of that year he set out from Carlisle with a force of five hundred regulars, one thousand Pennsylvanians, and a small corps of Virginia riflemen, determined to follow the enemy to their own country

deep in the western forests and there compel a lasting peace. Numerous delays occurred, so that the army reached Fort Pitt only by the 17th of September. The Indians had taken the precaution to remove all their settlements to the western side of the river Muskingum, trusting that the forests and numerous streams would be an effectual barrier against all invasions. There they left their women and children, while they sallied forth to fall with merciless barbarity on the English settlements. The Indians, hearing of the expedition, sent spies and pretended embassies to retard it until winter should make it impossible to proceed. Early in October the troops left Fort Pitt and began their westward march into a wilderness which no army had ever before sought to penetrate. The progress was exceedingly difficult, and rarely exceeded more than seven or eight miles a day. In ten days they reached the Muskingum, having met no interruption. The Indian cabins they passed on their way were deserted by their tenants. The wigwams of more than a hundred families of the Tuscaroras were abandoned, the inhabitants having fled in terror at the approach of the invaders. The army had reached the heart of the enemy's country. The Indian warriors saw they were in the power of Boquet and reluctantly sued for peace. Twelve days were granted them to deliver up all prisoners in their hands, without exception—Englishmen, Frenchmen, women and children, whom they were to furnish with clothing, provisions, and horses to carry them to Fort Pitt. They hastened to fulfill the conditions, dispersing to their different villages to collect and bring in the prisoners. Band after band of captives arrived, until upward of two hundred were collected in the camp of Boquet.

In the ranks of the Pennsylvania troops and among the Virginia riflemen, were the fathers, brothers, and husbands of those whose rescue from captivity was a chief object of the march. Ignorant of what had befallen them, and doubtful whether they were yet among the living, these men had joined the army in the feverish hope of winning them back to home and civilization. There were instances in which whole families had been carried off. Many who had been taken captive had perished by the torments of the stake, or by the more merciful

hatchet. The old, the sick, or the despairing had been tomahawked as useless incumbrances, while others, pitilessly forced asunder, had been adopted into Indian families as sons, daughters, and wives. It was a strange and moving sight, the tenderest ever witnessed in that deep wilderness, as troop after troop of prisoners arrived in succession—the meeting of husbands and wives, of fathers and children, of sisters and brothers, the reunion of broken families, after a sorrowful captivity. Among those brought in for surrender were children, who, captured several years before, had lost every recollection of friends and home, and who screamed and struggled violently when they were consigned to the hands of their relatives. They had learned to love their savage friends and their customs. There were also young men who had been so long among the savages as to become enamored of the wild forest life; and young women, who had become enamored of the wild forest life; and young women, who had become the partners of Indian husbands, to whom they had given a woman's love. It was with extreme difficulty that they were persuaded to return to civilized society. Many of them were borne back by force. Several made their escape, and eagerly hastened back to their warrior husbands and all the toils of an Indian wigwam. Numerous affecting incidents of this nature are on record. No arguments, no entreaties, no tears of friends and relatives could persuade some to leave their Indian friends and acquaintances, and it became necessary to bind them fast to prevent their escape. Some who were brought home in a little time grew tired of civilized life and ran away to the Indians. Nor were the Indians themselves unmoved by these scenes. Their women ran wailing through the camp, and at night made the hills and woods resound with their bitter cries. The warriors scorned to betray any tender feelings, and neither by tears, words, nor looks betrayed how deeply they were affected. Yet, by kindness and attention to the wants of the captives, by offers of furs, garments, and choicest articles of food, they displayed their true sorrow over separation from their adopted children. Some asked permission to follow the army on its homeward march, that they might hunt for the captives and supply all their wants. A young Seneca warrior, who had

taken as his wife a Virginia girl, at great risk of his life followed the army far within the settlements, and, at every night's encampment, approached as closely the quarters of the captives as the sentinels would permit, and there patiently watched to catch a glimpse of his lost mistress. When the army, on its homeward march, reached the town of Carlisle, people met them there in great numbers to inquire for the friends they had lost. Women frantic with hope and fear rushed hither and thither searching for lost children. Many were doomed to disappointment. Others found their children grown as wild and swarthy as the savages themselves.

After the expedition of Boquet, Indian troubles nearly ceased. The inhabitants now returned to their desolated farms, applied themselves with new energy and courage, rebuilt their dwellings, prepared their fields for crops of grain, and raised anew in the valleys so fiercely ravaged by war, the school-house and the church. Thus after eight years and more of savage warfare, during which three-fourths of the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley were compelled to seek shelter and safety in the eastern parts of Lancaster and York counties, peace returned, congregations assembled again for worship, pastors were again called and installed over the Presbyterian congregations of the valley. The ravages of that terrible war can hardly be imagined. Indian warriors estimated that in the first years of it they had killed fifty whites for one Indian that was killed, and in after years when the white inhabitants better understood their modes of warfare, they still killed ten whites for one Indian slain by the settlers. This great disparity arose from the slaughter by the Indians of women and children, for whose scalps their French allies offered liberal rewards. Many losing all hope of security and quiet in that part of the country left it permanently. Rev. Richard Sankey, the pastor of the Hanover congregation, with a large part of his charge removed in 1764 into the valley of Virginia, below Staunton, and there formed a new settlement and church. Several of our own ancestors went thither. Large portions of Virginia, especially the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, and parts of North and

South Carolina, were settled by the Scotch-Irish who emigrated thither from central Pennsylvania.

After the cessation of the Indian struggles, the settlements along the Susquehanna progressed rapidly in population and improvement. The frontiers extended westward year by year, the Scotch-Irish in all cases being the pioneers. Events were transpiring of exciting interest about the close of the Indian war and immediately subsequent, such as the murder of the Conestoga Indians by the "Paxton Boys;" the lawless and riotous proceedings near Fort Loudon, in which some of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley participated; and the rescue by a mob, from the jail at Carlisle, of Stump and Ironcutter, two Germans who were there confined on the charge of murdering ten Indians—four men, three women, and three children. These events all sprung out of the fearful wars in which these settlers were involved for nine years. They were exasperated to excess by the inhuman barbarities they suffered from their treacherous enemies; and having reason to believe that a body of professedly friendly Indians, resident at Conestoga, were guilty of perfidy, and gave information to the hostile Indians, a number of men from Paxton and Donegal attacked their little village, murdered all who were at their homes and burned their dwellings: and a few days later proceeded to Lancaster, forced open the doors of the prison where the remainder had been placed for safe-keeping, and inhumanly despatched them all. The entire number thus murdered in cold blood was twenty, six men, five women, and nine children. It was a savage deed, but the hearts of men whose families were massacred, scalped, or driven from their homes, were stung with a madness that would not listen to reason. It was a tragedy performed by a few men who were excited by the mangled bodies of wives and children on the frontier, and who believed these Conestoga Indians to be aiders and abettors of the general massacres.

The proceedings at Fort Loudon were the seizure and destruction of the goods of certain Indian traders, and the subsequent release by force from Fort Loudon of a number of the inhabitants who had been confined there. An act of Assembly prohibited the selling of guns, powder, and other warlike stores

to the Indians, but a company of vicious, lawless, and profligate traders, moved only by hopes of personal gain, set aside the law, and as the government, then largely under the control of Quakers, who were disposed to be friendly to the Indians and hostile to the Presbyterians of the frontier, did not interpose, the inhabitants were compelled to defend themselves, and to prevent by violent measures the transit of military stores to their enemies. They found among the goods siezed and burned by them blankets, lead, tomahawks, scalping knives, and gunpowder. They were fully justified, when they weighed the blood and lives and property of the inhabitants of that region against the value of the property destroyed, in promptly seizing and violently destroying it, and warning traders to cease the inhuman traffic.

Of the guilt of the Germans, Stump and Ironcutter, in the unprovoked murder of ten peaceable Indians, there was no doubt. They were rescued from jail and set at liberty, not because public opinion justified their barbarous deed, but because the warrant for their removal and trial at Philadelphia was regarded as an encroachment on the right of a citizen to be tried by a jury of his countrymen in the county where the crime was committed. It was feared if they were allowed to be removed to Philadelphia it might be used as a precedent for the removal of innocent men for a trial in a distant jurisdiction. A party of Stump's friends from Sherman's Valley was joined by others, until they amounted to about seventy, and being well armed, they appeared at Carlisle jail at an early hour of the day, surprised the keeper, gained admittance, and soon bore away the murderers. The rioters were pursued by Colonel Armstrong, the sheriff of the county, William Lyon, Rev. Mr. Steel, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Ephraim Blaine, and others, but without success. The murderers escaped to Virginia and no further intelligence of them was heard. Ephraim Blaine, of whom mention is here made, was one of the ancestors of the Blaine family, who became quite distinguished during the war of the Revolution, and to whom further references will be made.

CHAPTER VII.

Our Ancestry and the Revolution.

The history and traditional memories of the Scotch-Irish people, and the principles of religious and political liberty which had found a home in their breasts for generations prepared them for the great conflict of the Revolution. The causes were many why their patriotism should have been so earnest and universal in the war with England. They had learned in the past to distrust the mother country and to dislike her methods of government. They recalled their grievances in their homes across the sea. Many of them had fled from the burden of oppressive laws and religious persecution. The memory of old wrongs was kept alive by the continued arrivals of friends from abroad, who sought, as they had done, a home where they might enjoy and transmit to their children the blessings of a liberal civil government and of a church free from unjust restrictions. They could not hesitate when the strife between the colonies and the mother country arose. The peril to their civil rights and religious freedom made them ardent and steadfast patriots. History accords to them a peculiar honor in the great contest for the independence of this country. Mr. Adolphus in his work on *The Reign of George III*, says, "*The first effort* toward a union of interest was made by the Presbyterians." Mr. Galloway, a prominent advocate of the government, in 1774 ascribed the revolt and revolution *mainly* to the action of the Presbyterian clergy and laity as early as 1764. Another writer of the same period says, "You will have discovered that I am no friend to the Presbyterians, and that I *fix all the blame* of these extraordinary proceedings upon them." Rev. Dr. Elliott, the editor of the western organ of the Methodist church, in answer to an assailant of the Presbyterians, says: "The Presbyterians, of every class, were prominent, and *even foremost*, in achieving the liberties of the

United States, and they have been all along the leading supporters of the constitution, law, and good order." Multiplied testimony of similar import could be largely quoted. Our Scotch-Irish ancestors ere the war broke out gathered in public assemblies here and there through the land and gave their clear and positive testimony against the demands of the English government and in favor of a sturdy resistance. They were ripe for revolution.

As early as the spring of 1774 meetings were held in the different townships along the Susquehanna. The earliest of those whose record is preserved was that of an assembly of the inhabitants of Hanover in the upper part of Lancaster county, now Dauphin, held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Col. Timothy Green, chairman, "to express their sentiments on the present critical state of affairs." It was then and there "unanimously resolved":

1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

2d. That it is the bounden duty of the inhabitants of America to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

3d. That in a closer union of the colonies lies the safety of the people.

4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.

5th. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergencies may require.

Following in the footsteps of these brave men, on the Friday following, June 10, 1774, a similar meeting was held at Middletown, Col. James Burd, chairman, and like stirring resolutions were passed.

On the 15th day of June a like meeting was held in Lancaster borough, and on the 12th of July a meeting was held in Carlisle of the freeholders and freedmen of the several townships of Cumberland county, strong resolutions passed, and a committee of thirteen (among them Ephraim Blaine, a grandsire of Hon. James G. Blaine) was appointed to carry out the will of the meeting.

Their patriotism was not expended in brave resolves. As Governor Penn prophesied, the inhabitants were ripe for revolution, and when the drum of battle aroused the youngest of the nations, the citizens of central Pennsylvania promptly responded to the call. Within ten days after the news of the battle of Bunker's Hill had reached the province of Pennsylvania, her first rifle regiment was officered and completed, many of the nine companies numbering one hundred men each. It was commanded by Col. William Thompson, of Cumberland county. Of these companies two were from Cumberland county, two from Lancaster, one from Bedford, one from Northumberland, one from York, one from Northampton, and one from Berks. The muster rolls of these companies show that nearly all the men were Scotch-Irishmen. The regiment upon its organization at once marched to the relief of Boston, where they arrived about the last of July, a march of four hundred miles. They were the first companies from south of the Hudson to arrive in Massachusetts and excited much attention. The best blood of the country flowed in the veins of this pioneer body of patriots.

Thatcher, in his *Military Journal of the Revolution*, under date of August, 1775, thus describes this battalion, which became, in January, 1776, the "First Regiment of the United Colonies, commanded by General George Washington." "They are remarkably stout and hardy men: many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim: striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shots have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, at even more than double the distance of a common musket shot."

The company of Captain William Smith, of Paxtang, subsequently accompanied General Arnold in his unfortunate expedition against Quebec. The majority of them, however, were

taken prisoners at Quebec, while a large proportion of them died from wounds and exposure.

Among these earliest soldiers of the Revolutionary army were several of our own ancestry. Sharing in the love of civil and religious liberty which characterized Scotch Presbyterians of that day, the men of central Pennsylvania were at the front in the great struggle for American independence.

Captain Thomas Robinson commanded a company under Col.—afterwards Gen.—Anthony Wayne at Ticonderoga in 1776. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine while serving as a major, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and served throughout the war.

George Robinson, of Sherman's Valley, served for some time in the army, and the gun which he carried is still preserved and is in the possession of the writer of these records.

Of the ancestors of the Blaine family, Colonel Ephraim Blaine, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, stands most distinguished for his personal ability and for his public services during the period of the Revolution. Prior to the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, during the Indian wars of 1755-1764, we meet him in the records of that day, a prominent and influential man in the central part of the State. He seems to have been a man of large property. During the larger part of the Revolutionary conflict he served as a quarter-master general of the army, and was largely trusted by General Washington, who made his house his head-quarters when in Carlisle. His letters, which may be found in the records of the State and of the general government, though pertaining to the commissary supplies of the American army, prove him to have been a man of ability and decision.

The following sketch of him, taken from the Washington (Pa.) *Examiner*, will be interesting to all his descendants:

"In the third volume of the New American Encyclopedia recently issued from the press of the Messrs. Appleton, we find the following brief sketch of an eminent Pennsylvanian of the Revolutionary era:

'BLAINE, EPHRAIM, an officer in the Revolutionary war, belonging to the Pennsylvania line, died at Carlisle, Penn'a., 1808. He en-

tered the army as a colonel, at the commencement of the war, and was subsequently made commissary general. His services were gallant and patriotic. He was with Washington in many of the most trying scenes of the Revolution, and enjoyed the confidence of his chief to the fullest extent. During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge, the preservation of the American army from starvation was in a great degree owing to the exertions and sacrifices of Colonel Blaine.'

It would be impossible to do justice within a single paragraph to the memory and services of so gallant a soldier, so valuable an officer and worthy a man, as Colonel Ephraim Blaine. Living on his princely estate of 'Middlesex,' in the county of Cumberland, at the time the Revolution was inaugurated, he at once offered his personal services and his large means to the *patriot cause.* He was forthwith commissioned by the Continental Congress as a colonel, was attached to the Pennsylvania line of troops, and did not 'ground arms' until the contest was over and the victory won. It happened from the outset of his service, he was thrown much in contact with General Washington, and the result was a warm friendship between the two, which manifested itself in a cordial correspondence through a period of more than fifteen years—many of Washington's letters being still in the possession of Colonel Blaine's descendants.

Owing to his own marked and meritorious services, both in 'camp and field,' and aided perhaps by the personal friendship of Washington, Colonel Blaine was appointed to the very important post of 'Commissary General of the Northern Department,' in the year 1778, about the time the distinguished General Wadsworth was appointed to a similar rank in the Southern Department. In this large and most responsible sphere of duty, Colonel Blaine won imperishable laurels. The district over which he was made 'General of Commissariat' extended from the Maryland line northward, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, and it was to his great energy and oftentimes the means which he had the individual and personal influence to command, that the 'patriot army' was kept from actual want and starvation. The large operations for army 'supplies' which Colonel Blaine negotiated may be inferred from the fact that at *one time,* January, 1780, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania drew a single warrant in his favor of *one million of dollars* to reimburse him for advances which his own exertions and his own means had provided, and at another time a warrant for *seven hundred and fifty thousand* was credited to him by the same authority in payment of similar negotiations. During the 'dark winter' at Valley Forge, the most critical and trying period per-

haps in the whole seven years' struggle, the American army was left, at one time, almost entirely dependent on Colonel Blaine's efforts, and the faithful and heroic manner in which he discharged his duties at that period was always spoken of in terms of the highest praise by Washington.

Colonel Blaine was with Washington in several of the most critical epochs in the long struggle for our liberties, and was among the most 'tried, true and trusted,' to the last. At the close of the Revolution he retired to his estate at 'Middlesex,' which had become greatly impaired by his long absence, though they were still magnificent in their extent and resources. Here he resided for more than a quarter of a century after the war, in true manorial dignity and hospitality, entertaining his numerous visitors in a style and liberality suited to his social rank and public position, and admirably illustrating the character of the Pennsylvania gentleman of the 'olden time.' It was at his house that President Washington and *suite* were entertained when they journeyed to the interior of the State on that eventful expedition called out by the Whiskey Insurrection of the western counties in 1794. During Washington's presidency, Colonel Blaine spent many of his winters in Philadelphia, forming one member of that 'Republican Court' which surrounded and gave *eclat* and dignity to the social rule of our first and great chief magistrate.

Colonel Blaine's son, James Blaine, went abroad in 1791 as an *attache* to one of the American embassies, and was made a few years after the bearer to this country of the celebrated 'Jay's Treaty,' which was the cause of such an angry Congressional controversy immediately after its reception, and which resulted in the permanent estrangement from Washington of some who had been previously reckoned as among his devoted political friends. James Blaine, at the time of his return from Europe, was considered to be among the most accomplished and finest looking gentlemen in Philadelphia—then the centre of fashion, elegance and learning on this Continent. His reputation as a *model gentleman* was honorably sustained throughout life. He died a few years since in Washington county, Pennsylvania, whither he removed after the death of his father. It may be mentioned here that Colonel Blaine was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the 'Cincinnati.'

The domestic and family history of Colonel Blaine was quite as remarkable and interesting as his public career was honorable and patriotic. Shortly after the war was over he lost his wife who was a Miss Galbraith, of a well known Scotch family. He passed some years as a widower, and his second marriage was somewhat singular and romantic, to say the least. In the town

of Carlisle, near which his estate of 'Middlesex' lay, one Judge Duncan was among the most prominent citizens—a man of social rank and high spirit, and some years the junior of Colonel Blaine. A personal difficulty happened between Judge Duncan and a lawyer of the Cumberland county bar, named Lamberton, and the result was that a challenge passed and was accepted. The second of Judge Duncan was James Blaine, the son of Colonel Blaine, already alluded to. The issue of the duel was the instant death of Judge Duncan, shot with a rifle ball directly in the forehead. And now for the singular sequel. A few years elapsed and Colonel Blaine married Judge Duncan's widow—the widow of the man for whom his son had acted second in the duel which proved fatal to him. This lady survived Colonel Blaine a long number of years, and after his death resided in Philadelphia. Her residence was one of the elegant mansions on Walnut street, west of Twelfth, and here she lived in a state of true elegance and social distinction until she attained the ripe age of ninety. She died as lately as 1850, and is buried in a family lot at Laurel Hill.

The descendants and collateral connections of Colonel Blaine, in Pennsylvania, and many other parts of the Union, are quite numerous. In this State, the family is intimately interwoven with the Lyons, the Russels, the Ewings, the Alexanders, the Andersons, the Reeds, the Walkers, the Gillespies, and numerous other branches of the old Pennsylvania stock. The son of Colonel Blaine's second wife, Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Natchez, Mississippi, is widely known as one of the wealthiest planters of the South, his estate being reckoned by millions, while he was otherwise known as the most high-minded, philanthropic, and Christian of men. Robert J. Walker, late Governor of Kansas, and so distinguished as a Democratic statesman, belongs to the same stock, being a nephew, we believe, of Colonel Blaine's wife. Hon. Samuel Russell, late Representative in Congress from the Bedford district, in this State, and Hon. A. L. Russell, late Secretary of State, are grand-nephews of Colonel Blaine. Hon. John H. Ewing, former Representative in Congress from the Washington district, married a granddaughter of Colonel Blaine; and Robert C. Walker, Esq., well known in our State, and now connected with the Agricultural Bureau in Washington, is connected by a similar tie.

A branch of the family is to be found in South Carolina, intermarried with the Wheatons, of that State; another branch is settled in New Jersey; another in Missouri; another in Iowa; and still another in Arkansas; while one lineal descendant, a grandson of Colonel Blaine, has wandered off northward to New England. We allude to James G. Blaine, Esq., formerly a resident of this place, and a successful contributor to the Whig press, but

who now resides in Maine, and edits one of the leading Republican papers of that State. The male members of the blood bearing the family name are scarce. At one time, since the death of Colonel Blaine, he had *five* namesakes among his relatives, but not one of them now survives. The name itself, therefore, belongs to comparatively few, while the blood flows in the veins of a very large number.

It is interesting thus to trace out the ties of consanguinity which bind the present generation to the worthy and good men of the past. We have no sympathy with that miserable and sickly feeling which induces a man to live on the reputation of his ancestry, and we have just as little with that affected contempt for a 'goodly family stock' which certain persons are in the habit of parading. The true feeling and true ambition should be to cherish a worthy pride in one's honorable ancestry by emulating their worthy deeds. We believe, at all events, in keeping the patriotic deeds of our Revolutionary heroes fresh in the remembrance of posterity, and we have therefore thought that nothing would prove more acceptable to Pennsylvania readers than this brief sketch of Colonel Ephraim Blaine, of Middlesex."

CHAPTER VIII.

Family History After the War of the Revolution.

We may now gather from scattered and scanty records, and from tradition, some of the general history of our families from the latter part of the last century down to the present time.

That hardy, freedom-loving race to which our ancestors belonged, the Scotch-Irish, influenced in part by their love of adventure, and in part by the strong family, social, and religious ties that bound them together, constituted for several generations the advance guard of American civilization. As the Indian tribes retreated, they moved forward and took possession of the country. At first settling mainly in central Pennsylvania, and from thence moving westward and southward, they were the original settlers, in the main, of central Virginia, of central and western Carolina, of western Pennsylvania, of southern Ohio, and of large portions of Kentucky and Tennessee.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century glowing accounts of the beauty and richness of the valleys of the west, of central Kentucky, and of the country along the lakes, induced a rapid emigration thither. The families of our ancestry began to scatter very widely. Some went south into Virginia and the Carolinas, others west to Kentucky, and a few families departed at the close of the century for the shores of Lake Erie on the north, leaving a few to linger in the region of the Susquehanna, where their descendants may still be found.

The troubles of the Indian wars that succeeded the defeat of Gen. Braddock in 1755 caused many of the inhabitants of the Cumberland Valley to seek safer and more peaceful homes. The congregation of Hanover, in which some of the Robinsons were included, was nearly broken up. Some of the people, as we have seen, with their pastor, the Rev. Richard Sankey, fled southward and settled in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in a

fertile region on Buffalo Creek, near the subsequently famous field of Appomattox. No record remains of the families that went thither beyond the names that are frequently met in later history of those who are probably their descendants.

Of the daughters of *Thomas Robinson*, the eldest known ancestor, nothing is known. Of his six sons, about the families of three, *William*, *Richard* and *Thomas*, very little is known. The first is supposed to have gone south about 1750. The second died in 1768, and his family of four sons and a daughter are supposed to have followed the tide of immigration into Virginia and the Carolinas. The third left descendants, but their history is unknown. Of Samuel nothing is known beyond his taking up land in Hanover in 1743.

Of the family history of the remaining two brothers, *Philip* and *Andrew*, we are enabled to give a complete account. The descendants of Andrew are still to be found in small numbers in the region of their first settlement. The line of Philip is far more widely scattered, and survives in greater numbers.

Of Philip's sons, the eldest, *Samuel*, has left a large following of descendants, who may chiefly be found in Ohio, Indiana, and California. The family Register, furnished in great part by one of the descendants, will give most of what is known of them. One sister married into the line of Andrew Robinson. A second married Robert Thompson, and further knowledge of her family fails.

The second son, *Thomas*, married, but died without issue.

The third son, *George*, settled about the middle of last century on Shearman's Creek (now in Perry county, Pa.). He returned there after being driven away in the Indian war of 1756-1763, and resided on his farm until he had reached the ripe age of seventy years, rearing around him a large family. He held a commission under George III as a magistrate, and was a man of note in the region and an elder in the earliest Presbyterian church of that section.

Mary, his eldest child, married John Black, a worthy farmer of Shearman's Valley, where she spent her days in the bosom of a large household, dying at a good old age and greatly beloved. One of her sons, Hon. James Black, was for some years

an associate judge, and served also as a member of the State Legislature and a member of Congress. He married, but left no issue. Samuel, another son, resided on the Juniata River, and left several sons and daughters.

The daughters of Mary Robinson Black inter-married with the Ramsey, Meredith, Carson, Wiseman, and Mateer families, but of their history nothing further is known.

As early as 1774, before the Revolutionary war had fairly opened, the tide of civilization, moving westward from the Atlantic, approached the Alleghenies, crossed the mountain barrier, and Finley, and Boone, and Harrod, and Logan, and Knox, and Whiteley, and Kenton, hunters of renown, introduced into Kentucky the rifle, the axe, the plough, and the Bible. Attracted by reports of the richness and marvelous beauty of that famous hunting ground of the Indians, the current of population rolled on, wave by wave, in rapid succession. While the Revolutionary guns in April, 1775, were announcing at Lexington the opening of the contest for American independence, the pioneer axe was resounding amid the majestic forests and luxuriant cane-brakes of Kentucky, in the work of rearing the first cabins of the wilderness. The city of Lexington is but an echo of that battle, having been laid out the day on which these veterans of the frontier received the news that the war for independence had begun. Yet less than a score of years passed ere Kentucky took her place beside her sister commonwealths in the company of States.

In 1785, *Jonathan Robinson*, whose revolutionary record is given on pp. 90 ff., visited this new region, selected several hundred acres of this rich soil, in the heart of the justly celebrated "Blue Grass" region, and returning to Sherman's Valley removed his family at once to his new home. Other members of the family of George Robinson followed, and about the year 1797 he himself, with his wife, removed thither, settling beside his sons and daughters near the present site of Georgetown, Kentucky. It was through privations incredible and perils thick that these missionaries in the cause of civilization laid the foundations of society. They left behind them all the comforts of a settled country, and came like pilgrims into a wilderness.

The tide of emigrants swelled into a great stream. Thousands of men, women and children, horses, cattle and other domestic animals, were seen moving westward in long procession, the men on foot, with the trusty gun on their shoulder, driving stock and leading pack-horses, and the women, some walking with pails on their heads, others riding with children in their laps, while other children were swung in baskets on horses fastened to the tails of those in advance; encamping at night expecting to be attacked by Indians before another daybreak, subsisting often on stinted allowances of stale bread and meat, and happy at last to reach a resting place in the wilderness in some unchinked cabin which scarcely sheltered their heads.

Eight of George Robinson's children, with their wives, husbands, and children, sought homes in central Kentucky, near the aged parents—*John, Margaret, Jonathan, Agnes, Sarah, Esther, Martha,* and *George.* The youngest son, Thomas, having married into the McCord family, removed with two of his brothers-in-law to the country bordering on Lake Erie, and thus became widely separated from the main branches of the family. He left a numerous body of descendants, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

Hon. James F. Robinson, the youngest son of Jonathan Robinson, furnished the following particulars of those members of the family who removed to Kentucky:

"My grandfather, George Robinson, died in 1814, in the 87th year of his age. I was but a boy at his death, but have a perfect recollection of him. He was six feet high, perfect in person, remarkably athletic and strong, fine large head, light hair, beautiful large blue eye, large and well developed forehead, with a benevolent and intellectual countenance, which was no counterfeit. He was a good English scholar, remarkable for his love of reading, especially that of the higher and more difficult kinds, works on law, on ethics, and the philosophy of mind. The copies of some of his books, such as Blackstone's Commentaries, Locke on Government, Hume's History of England, the Spectator, Stewart's Philosophy, &c., are illustrative of his taste. In his neighborhood and among his acquaintances he stood distinguished for his safe and sound judgment. He was

a general counselor, a kind of oracle to all around. He lived and died a prominent and worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, in truth and in fact a Christian gentleman. His memory is cherished by all who knew him, and has been handed down as that of one of the worthies of his day." His son Jonathan greatly resembled his father in physical person and in the traits of his character. He had the same commanding bodily presence, the same high standing and influence in society and in the church. Both father and son were for many years elders in the Bethel Presbyterian church, of Scott county, Kentucky; and both the father and son, having passed their fourscore years, died in highest honor among men, and their remains were buried by the church where they so long worshiped. On the tombstone of George Robinson is to be found the following inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE ROBINSON,
who departed this life, March 6, 1814,
in his 87th year.

"Of softest manner, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace and friend of human kind,
Go live! for Heaven's eternal rest is thine,
Go! and exalt this mortal to divine."

John, the eldest son of George Robinson, married Margaret Logan, and, together with his brother George and his sister Esther, who married James Logan, John Crawford, the husband of Martha R., and James Fergus, the husband of Sarah R., and their families, after a few years' residence near Georgetown, Ky., removed in 1799 to the Cumberland river and settled near each other. Subsequently John and George removed to Illinois and leased from the United States Government the "Saline Lick" or extensive salt works near Shawneetown. Meeting with pecuniary reverses in the management of the works, the co-partnership was dissolved and the enterprise abandoned.

George settled for a time at Shawneetown, where about the years 1807-14 he served as postmaster, justice of the peace, mail contractor, and deputy clerk of the county. About the year 1814 he settled in the forks of the Wabash, and later removed to western Tennessee and engaged in the raising of cotton. In

1824 he was residing in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. One of his sons, George, was then residing on the Brazos river in Texas. He died April 20, 1825, at Tipton, Tenn., at the home of his son Thomas.

John Robinson, in company with Francis Leech, a son-in-law of his brother George, took a second lease of the salt works and secured a handsome fortune. The families of John Robinson and the Logans, who were brothers-in-law, increased largely, and by intermarriages formed quite a tribe, of which John Robinson was the patriarch and general counselor. They continued under his guidance until his death at a very advanced age. At the termination of the second lease of the salt works, the whole tribe removed to the Mississippi, near New Madrid. Here John Robinson lost all he had in the earthquake which overwhelmed so much of that country in the year 1807 or 1808. Mr. Robinson, at the time of the earthquake, sought refuge on a large log with his whole family, where they remained throughout the night. They then constructed a raft and escaped, but penniless. The tribe at one time was located upon a large and beautiful tract of land in Tipton county, Tennessee, covering the present site of the famous Fort Pillow. The families continued to increase so largely, that finding themselves once again straitened for room, they sold out their farms in Tennessee, purchased lands on White river, in Arkansas, and all removed thither. Here the beloved "Patriarch" died in 1832, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Two other of the daughters of George Robinson, Sr., Sarah and Martha, married respectively James Fergus and John Crawford. They settled in Cumberland county, in the southern part of Kentucky. The parents have been dead for many years, and the children are now unknown to the other branches of the original family. Mr. Crawford held for some years the position of judge, and seems to have been a man of standing. In 1814, he received from the United States government the appointment of agent for the salt works in Illinois, and going thither died in a few months. James Fergus followed teaching, and was highly esteemed, and was for several years a member of the

Hon. John McCracken Robinson,
1794-1843.

Legislature. *Agnes Robinson* married James Fisher. They lived and died in Fayette county, Kentucky, leaving three children, *Margaret*, *Hetty*, and *Molly*. The first married Rev. William Rainey, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Hetty married James Logan, and Molly, William Logan. Their descendants are but partially known to the other branches of the family. *Margaret Robinson* married Samuel Logan. Both lived and died in Scott county, Kentucky, leaving a large family of children, who sold the old homestead and removed to Indiana, where their descendants still reside.

Jonathan, second son of George Robinson, married Jean Black, a sister of John Black, the husband of his sister Mary. Removing to Kentucky in 1785 he bought land near Georgetown, and erected a house, which is still standing—1891—a fine relic of the olden times, with its massive chimneys, spacious fire-places and hearths. Here he resided until his death in 1834. The house afterwards became the home of his son *James F. Robinson*, the Governor of Kentucky. The family embraced twelve children, five of whom died unmarried.

One of the daughters, *Mary*, married John Snoddy Robinson, a son of Samuel, and grandson of Philip Robinson, of Hanover, Pennsylvania. An account of this branch of the family will be found elsewhere.

Two of the sons, *Thomas* and *George*, married sisters by the name of McConnell. Thomas died without issue. George lived and died in Henderson, Kentucky. His descendants at a later date were residing in New Orleans, and were among the prominent families of that city.

Of the two remaining daughters of Jonathan Robinson, *Jean* and *Anne Wiley*, the former married James Dougherty, leaving a single daughter, Sidney Jane, who married George W. Graves and had issue; and the latter married Francis R. Palmer and died in Independence, Missouri, December 6, 1839, leaving a family of several sons and daughters.

The two youngest sons of Jonathan Robinson, *John McCracken* and *James Fisher*, became men of large reputation, the former in Illinois as a lawyer, Senator of the United States, and

Judge of the Supreme Court; and the latter as a distinguished lawyer, State Senator and Governor of Kentucky. (See the Genealogical Record.)

The descendants of *Andrew Robinson*, brother of Philip and son of Thomas, remained more largely in the region where their ancestry settled in Lancaster, now Dauphin county. They were by marriage connected largely with the families of other settlers. The bodies of many of them lie buried in the burial ground of old Derry church, famous for the last century and a half. They were connected with that church, several of them being officers in it and very highly esteemed. Through death and removals the family name is now nearly extinct in that region.

Hon. James Fisher Robinson,
1800-1883.

CHAPTER IX.

The Family in Northern Pennsylvania.

We may now follow more fully those members of our ancestry who settled in northern Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1797 two young men, brothers-in-law, influenced by reports of the beauty and richness of the country on the lakes, went thither to prospect for a settlement. A large part of their way, especially from Pittsburg northward, lay through an unsettled country. The great tide of emigration from the region of the Susquehanna, whence they came, was to the west, the famous valley of the Ohio. Thither went most of their own immediate relatives. They found it necessary to thread the forest, and blaze the trees to find their way back to their families. A few settlers had preceded them, and dwelt in different parts of the county—not then organized into the present territorial limits and name of Erie county, but forming a part of Allegheny county, which then covered all the western boundary of the State. These young men were Joseph McCord and Thomas Robinson. They spent the summer of 1797 in the new country, and were so pleased with it that they located their claims, began work in the forest, erected their cabins, and prepared a place of reception for their families. In the fall they returned to their homes in Cumberland county, and in the spring of 1798 the following small company might have been seen on their way to their new homes: Joseph McCord and Elizabeth his wife, with two children, Eliza, now the wife of Colonel James Moorhead, and William; Thomas Robinson and Mary McCord his wife, with two children, William A. and Hetty, afterward the wife of Alvah Barr; and James McMann, his wife and one child. Their goods were sent by boats up the Allegheny to French Creek, and thence to Le Boeuf, the site of the old fort of the same name, now Waterford, from which point they were transported in wagons over the wildest of roads to their desti-

nation. Our ancestors themselves came on horseback across the country, a distance of between three and four hundred miles. The children, then of the tenderest age, were borne in the arms of their parents. Two years later, in 1800, Alexander T. Blaine, his wife Rosanna McCord, and one child, Margaret, afterward the wife of Mr. James Mills, and John M'Cord and afterward the wife of Rev. James Hampson, joined the former settlers. It is of these four families, Joseph and John M'Cord, his wife Polly Harkness, with two children, William and Ann, Alexander T. Blaine, and Thomas Robinson, and of their descendants, we now write.

The children of the present generation hear with feelings of wonder the stories of the hardships and privations of the early settlers, and surrounded as they are with the conveniences and comforts of a cultivated and closely settled country, and with the improvements which invention and the arts have made so familiar, they know little and realize far less of the difficulties their fathers encountered. But few of the women of modern times have either the courage or the ability to undertake journeys such as were made by their mothers of half a century or more ago, or could endure the privations of a forest and frontier life. Somewhat more than fifty years ago, about the year 1813, the wife of one of the early settlers, a woman who in 1867 was still living at the age of eighty-six, accompanied by but a single attendant, her son of eleven years, traveled from her present home in Erie county to Lancaster county and back, on horseback, a distance of fully eight hundred miles.

The mode of living in these forest homes was primitive and rugged. Cabins were erected in the simplest style, not divided, as modern and more elegant homes, into halls and parlors, and libraries, nurseries, dining-rooms, chambers, and kitchens. A single room would suffice for many purposes. The floors and roofs were often of bark. The ceilings were guiltless of plaster and stucco, the windows of curtains of damask or lace. The hearths of their fire-places were ample and broad, and the large-throated chimneys seemed to welcome the blaze of hickory and maple. No silver knobs graced their doors, nor engraved plate informed the passers by who was the lord of the primitive man-

sion. Their latch-strings hung out a welcome to all. They helped and were helped in turn in the spirit of genuine kindness, erecting their cabins and barns, clearing away the forests, reaping their fields, husking their corn, by mutual aid. Coming so far to form a settlement, our fathers could bring but little with them. Some bedding, a tea-kettle, a frying-pan, a large flat-iron from old Pinegrove furnace, with axes, hoes, spades, ploughs, and other implements of labor, constituted the principal movable property of one of these families. Pails were unknown at first, or were rudely constructed from blocks of wood. Their chairs were the primitive stool and bench. Their tool chest formed a dining-table, the floor a bedstead. As the country filled up, tradesmen and mechanics of every grade supplied their wants, but the first-comers were their own carpenters, cobblers, and blacksmiths, making their own axe-helves, and hoe-handles, and rakes, and chairs, and tables, and sleds, and yokes, with many other necessaries. Their windows were often barren of glass, and blankets sometimes supplied the place of doors and partitions.

They traded with Pittsburg, sending thither for flour, tea and coffee, and utensils. Families would club together and order a barrel of coffee or chest of tea. Boats were also sent down the lake to Buffalo and Niagara Falls for flour. Grain was sometimes ground in coffee mills or with stones worked by hand, somewhat according to the scriptural custom. It is said that the rock may still be seen which was used as a mill by some of the early settlers, a hole being cut in it, into which grain was poured to be pounded with a pestle. Baking was frequently done after the Indian fashion in hot ashes. The manners of the people were simple, open, and hearty. When they met they called each other by their Christian names—William, and Aleck, and John, and Peggy, and Polly, and Betsey, with all the warm familiarity of a single household. They came to weddings and funerals from near and far, rejoicing with those that rejoiced, and weeping with those that wept. The jealousies and hatreds that so often exist in more cultivated society were to a large degree unknown. It is not unlikely these ancestors of ours had faults, for they were men of like passions with ourselves.

Doubtless there were scenes of violence and wrong beheld then as now. In the absence of courts and officers of justice, their scattered communities were often compelled to be a law unto themselves. From what we can learn of these men and their wives, they were in every way worthy of our remembrance and veneration.

Joseph and John McCord, Thomas Robinson, Alexander T. Blaine, and Robert Moorhead, were men of the old school, not rough backwoodsmen, uncultivated and uncouth in manners, rude in speech, of limited knowledge and range of thought, but men of presence, courtly almost in their manners, men of sound judgment, sterling sense, refined feeling, and general information. They were men noted for their integrity, for their intelligence and Christian character. The two brothers, John and Joseph McCord, with their brother-in-law, Thomas Robinson, were the original elders of the Presbyterian Church of North-East at the time of its organization, and filled their position in the church and such other places as they were called to with a dignity and an ability unsurpassed by any of their successors. Men of strictest integrity, of great honesty, of temperate habits, and of reverent piety, they were honored and trusted as widely as they were known. They were men of peace, arbitrators in the broils and quarrels that sprung up in society. They were religious men, who feared and loved God, honored his truth, respected his ordinances, and by example and precept set before men the highest style of life. When we look upon the large number of those who have succeeded them in the line of regular descent, and note how they have been preserved from the vices common to men, from crimes and follies, what places of respectability and honor they have filled, how few of them have failed in character, and how many of them bear a Christian and honorable reputation, we must attribute much of it to the teachings and examples of these worthy sires. They were strict Presbyterians, and ardently devoted to that church. But few of their descendants have forsaken it.

The church at North-East was organized in 1801, by Rev. Elisha McCurdy. Its first elders, Joseph and John McCord and Thomas Robinson, were ordained to their office in a grove on

First Presbyterian Church, North East, Pa.

the banks of Sixteen Mile creek, near the present cemetery. There preaching was first had. The tan-bark house of John McCord and also his barn were used as preaching places. Two or three years later several acres of ground were purchased on Cemetery Hill and a log church erected, the first sermon being preached in it by Rev. James Patterson, in the spring of 1804. In this church the seats were movable, every man providing his own pew. No provision was made for heating it even in the coldest weather of winter. An addition was subsequently built to the church, which was used as a school-room. Here fire was allowed. A Sunday-school was formed as early as 1817, in which the books read were such as Baxter's Call, Boston's Fourfold State, and like works. The Bible and Fisher's Catechism were the text-books. The teaching was limited, consisting chiefly in recitations from the Bible and the Catechism without note or comment. There were no regular classes, the children and youth making their recitations to any one whom they chose. Among the men of that early time who were especially loved and venerated by the young and sought by them as their teacher on the Sabbath, was old Mr. Moorehead. Even when age and lameness had greatly disabled him, he was at the meetings of the church and the Sunday-school.

The main road through the township east and west, in the early days of the settlement, was that now known as the Lake Shore road, along which lie the farms and homes of the sons of Joseph McCord. The upper, and now the main road of travel, leading through the village of North-East and the other principal villages of the county, was of later date.

One of the exciting events in the early period of this settlement was the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, during the administration of President Madison. Through the surrender of General Hull and his army at Detroit, and the defeat of General Van Rensselaer at Niagara, the British were left in full possession of Lake Erie. Having five armed vessels they soon captured the only armed vessel of the Americans, the *Adams*, a brig of one hundred and fifty tons, and at any time could strike a fatal blow upon the settlements along the south shore of the lake. Their presence caused great fear

and excitement among the people of the country, and a constant guard was maintained at those points where a landing could be readily effected. General Harrison commanded the North-western army, but the necessity of a naval force on the lake to co-operate with him to destroy or disable the British fleet became so apparent, that in the autumn of 1812 the preparation of a fleet of ships of war was commenced at Erie, which when completed was confined to the command of Commodore O. H. Perry. During the construction of these vessels, it was a customary thing for the British commander to bring his fleet across the lake and anchor them along the southern shore, so close that the names of his vessels could be read, and the men be seen on the decks, and the morning reveillé be heard by the inhabitants on the shore. They were keeping close watch of the harbor at Erie and waiting for the appearance of Perry's ships. It was a common thing for the people to come out on the high banks along the southern coast and watch the ships of the enemy moving up so stately and proud, their commander confident of the victory which he so completely lost. A concentration of the enemy's troops took place at Long Point, directly opposite Erie, at a distance of some forty or less miles, and an attack upon Erie and her unfinished fleet in its harbor was planned. Great fears were entertained that it would be made and be successful before the ships could be launched and manned. Great consternation prevailed not only at Erie, but along the southern shore of the lake generally. The militia were called out and put under arms for defence. It was known that the British army was composed in part of Indian warriors. The early massacres at Wyoming and elsewhere had inspired a hearty dread of the modes of savage warfare, and once and again the inhabitants along the shores of the lake removed their families and their goods back into the country. Women and children were started off in flight, or to the woods for concealment.

The burning of Buffalo created great alarm. The alarming intelligence was spread through the country that a British force of three thousand regulars, militia, and Indians had captured our forces at Buffalo, burned the village and the vessels on the

lake at that point, and was advancing up along the southern shore, destroying everywhere as they came, and giving to their Indian allies full liberty to plunder as they wished. Our fathers and neighbors were called from the field. Alarms as to the progress of the enemy and of their devastations were very frequent during the winter of 1813, and the people were frequently astir at midnight packing goods and furniture for a hasty exit. Stories and traditions are still afloat concerning these times and the early settlers, many of which are very amusing. The militia paraded in begged, borrowed, or inherited uniforms, and often presented an appearance more ludicrous than warlike. Happily the war soon ended after the celebrated victory of Commodore Perry, our fathers once more returned to their peaceful pursuits, and were not again troubled by rumors of war until the year 1837.

The "Patriot War" is still fresh in the memory of thousands living along the shores of Erie. For a time it seriously threatened to embroil the country in trouble with Great Britain. It was a predecessor of the modern Fenian movement. The French inhabitants of the Canadas, always restive under the yoke of the British power, broke out in open insurrection in the fall of 1837. They raised the cry of "Liberty," a cry that always produces sympathy and enthusiasm in American breasts. It was but a brief time before arms, provisions, means of war, and troops were passing over from the American side to the aid of the insurgents. The roads along the southern shore of the lake were lined with ragged, undisciplined, and unarmed men of the lower classes of society, hurrying like a mob through the country to share in the glory of liberating Canada from the hands of our old enemy, Great Britain. Neutrality, law, order, and decency were all forgotten. Few if any of the better and more intelligent citizens of the country joined in the strife or gave any counsel or aid to the enterprise, though doubtless many, moved by the surviving hatred of England, wished it success. The popular excitement was very great, but the determined and vigorous measures of the American government soon effectually stayed the rush to arms on the American side

of the border. The disorganized and powerless mob departed to their homes, and the revolt was suppressed.

I need not dwell on the subsequent history, which is within the memory of so many of the living. It would be a pleasure to recall personal incidents in the history of many who have passed away, but whose memory remains dear and honored with the living. The descendants of Alex. T. Blaine, of John and Joseph McCord, and of Thomas Robinson, are now widely scattered over the central and western States of the Union. And of the descendants of the original settlers in central Pennsylvania, scarcely one of the States south and west of New York has failed to receive some representatives. Many of these families are now wholly unknown to each other. Families once large and promising have by the providence of God become nearly extinct, while others thrive and multiply in numbers. They have generally been an agricultural people, quiet and orderly in their lives. But few of them have sought public life, though they have numbered among them men of all the professions and most of the ordinary pursuits, members of our State and national legislatures, men who have risen to high distinction in political life, at the bar, and in the church. As a mass, they have been, it is believed, men of intelligence, resolution, energy, moral and religious character, not below any class of citizens in their principles, virtuous habits, and public usefulness.

This history would be incomplete if I did not refer to that greatest event of modern times and to the part our families bore in it—I refer to the late rebellion.

Our earliest fathers passed through scenes that tried their souls and called out the highest heroism and self-sacrifice. They bore their part in the terrible war with Indian savages from 1755 to 1764. They shared in the toils and sufferings and triumphs of the revolutionary struggle that secured American independence. Not one of them was numbered among the tories of that day. No one of them bears a dishonored name. They took part again in the war of 1812 along the shores of Lake Erie and in the valley of the Mississippi.

When the late war for the severance of the American Union

Robinson Family Home, North East, Pa.
1864.

broke out, of those whose history is known to us, nearly to a man they ranged themselves against the rebellion and in favor of a perpetuated Union. Their hearts were filled with loyal emotions. They rejoiced in every success of their country's arms over armed and powerful treason. They grew sad over every defeat. They contributed influence, money, and men for their country's defence. Their representatives stood and fought and fell on the field of battle and suffered cheerfully in southern prisons. They were with the armies of the west and of the east, and met the fortunes and hardships of war in nearly every one of the rebellious States. Some of them were among the first that answered the call of their country, and among the last to be disbanded when the rebellion had been vanquished. We weep over some that fell, but it had been with bitter tears had they faltered and turned back. We rejoice in the well-won honors of all, and thank them in the name of all our families, and in the name of their revolutionary sires, who gave us the country which they have helped to preserve, for the lustre of their patriotic record.

It may not be invidious to mention among the many who distinguished themselves by their faithful services, the names of the following: Scott, and John, and George Robinson, of Kentucky, sons of Governor Robinson, who, when their State was wavering in the balance, and the young men of Kentucky by thousands were joining the ranks of treason, and appeals to southern pride were corrupting the loyalty of many, placed the welfare of their whole country above every other consideration and cast their lives at her feet. One of them, Scott, served during most of the war as lieutenant of cavalry and as an aid on the staff of one of the Union generals.

Lieutenant William C. Blaine, son of James Blaine, of Indiana, who fell on the battlefield of Triune, Tenn., on Friday, the eleventh day of June, 1863, also merits honorable mention. Lieutenant Blaine was a young man of uncommon promise, greatly beloved by his company, who had become very strongly attached to him, and ever spoke of him with pride and respect. He fell as he was bravely leading his company in the battle, offering on the altar of his country a noble and worthy sacrifice.

We may mention also, with a sad pleasure, the honored name of Colonel John W. McLane, who, though not in the line of family descent, was closely connected therewith by marriage. Colonel McLane was a native of Erie county, and early manifested that love of military affairs that prepared him for subsequent distinction. As early as 1845 he organized and commanded the Wayne Greys, which was known as one of the finest military companies of the State. He also participated in the Mexican war, winning honors for his bravery as a soldier and his wisdom as a leader. When President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 three months' men, Captain McLane was the first man of the county in the field. And when shortly after three years' men were called for, he promptly answered the call, raising the first Erie county regiment, the gallant Eighty-third, in whose command he displayed the most signal ability and won the honors that now invest his name. His regiment was noted for its discipline and soldierly bearing. With it he joined the army of the Potomac, and in the marches and battles of that army from Alexandria via Yorktown toward Richmond, during the celebrated campaign of 1862, he participated. At the battle of Gaines's Mill, on the morning of the 27th of June, the second day of the celebrated seven day's fight, he fell, pierced in the head by a rifle shot. His last words before the fatal shot were addressed to the regiment: "Boys, if the enemy come too close, give them the cold steel."

Colonel McLane was a man of the most unselfish patriotism, a man who did not pause to weigh the loss of property, of home, or of life, against the cause of his country. As a soldier, he is said by those who best knew him to have had no superior for efficiency under all circumstances, for powers of command and discipline and for coolness and bravery in the midst of battle. He gave up official position and devoted his property to the good cause, paying most of the expense of recruiting and organizing his regiment out of his own pocket,—though by no means a rich man; he dedicated the best energies of his body and mind to the prosecution of the war, and finally laid down his life for his country. Let his memory be perpetuated in the breasts of the living.

Gen. William Andrew Robinson,
1830-

Colonel W. A. Robinson, since the close of the war breveted brigadier general for gallant conduct on several fields, answered the first call for three months' volunteers, and then continued in service until mustered out, several months subsequent to the final surrender of the rebel armies. He shared in the campaigns of the east, west, and southwest, campaigning in the several States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, fighting on many a bloody field, —Stone River, Corinth, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, at the last of which he was taken prisoner in a night engagement. For fifteen months he shared with his fellow-prisoners the tender mercies of Libby prison, of Macon, of Camp Sorghum at Columbia, and of Charleston, where he was one of six hundred Union officers who by rebel authority were placed under the fire of the Union guns from the ships and forts in Charleston harbor. After his release from the long confinement he rejoined his regiment, and served in several campaigns in Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas. Entering the army as a private in one of the companies of the celebrated Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, he rose through the different military grades to the command of a regiment that greatly distinguished itself by hard service, and fully earned the honor of a brevet brigadier general, which the Government conferred upon him.

It is but natural that during the civil war of 1861-1865, the sons of our ancestry who since 1785 have been settled in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and other Southern States of the Union should give their fealty and service to the Confederacy. They did so with heartiness. Many of them, we know not how many, entered the army. A number lost their lives and others were wounded in the service. Some fought in the ranks of the common soldier; others rose to positions as officers. It is a regret that we have not secured a full record of the military service of our Southern brethren. We can give that of Col. Graves, of Kentucky, only. We know their bravery and their loyalty to the cause they had conscientiously espoused, and are glad now to find one flag waves over us all.

The names of others might be mentioned with honor, who served their country faithfully and merited her thanks. We

trust that the spirit of patriotism will never perish from the breasts of their descendants, and that whenever and however the country is again assailed by the violence of disloyal men, they will be as ready as their ancestors of the earlier generations to give home and country the defence that may be demanded of them.

More than a third of a century has passed since the close of the great war, the most memorable one for centuries in its results for the world. The progress of the united Nation since that time has been beyond precedent. Well may the men and women who have shared in it and been, even in small degree, factors in it, thank God that they "came to the kingdom at such a time as this." The decendants of Thomas Robinson are scattered from ocean to ocean, from northern to southern boundaries. It is impossible longer to keep bright the links of widened relationship. It is very likely there have been in the past and there may be now some unworthy ones, unfaithful to their ancestry, to themselves, and to their God; but it is a pleasure to say that marvelously few of this kind have been discovered in our ranks. If the proportion in the future is as small, we shall contribute no little to make the race better as well as larger.

It is with feelings of mingled pleasure and sadness that we bring to a close this brief record of fragmentary and imperfect history. Gathered with no little trouble from different parts of the country and widely scattered branches of the family, it still remains very incomplete. Less than one hundred and fifty years have passed since our earliest known ancestors came to this country. They are now a largely and widely scattered band, in nearly every State of the American Union, a large part of their descendants wholly unknown to each other. Several generations of them sleep with the dead. Great changes have altered not only the face of the country but the customs, manners, and habits of the people. When they came hither from the old world, central Pennsylvania and Virginia were the frontiers of the settlements of white men, and along that boundary raged the fiercest of Indian wars. When they came hither, and for nearly half a century after, the country was a

colony and dependency of the British crown. Now one may travel a thousand miles beyond the original home of our ancestors, through a rich and grand country of hamlets and villages and cities, and still find the frontiers of civilization hundreds of miles away from him, and the feeble population of one or two millions has swollen to scores of millions. The progress in material wealth, in social comforts, in educational facilities, in religious privileges, in invention, and in all the arts of civilized life, has been far more marvelous than the increase of the population. The Indian war-track and the pioneer's bridle-path have given way to the country road, the canal, the railway, and the telegraph, as means of transit and communication.

It is amiable to venerate the customs and the opinions of our forefathers. It is seemly and beautiful to do them honor, to remember and imitate their stern and simple virtues, and noble to perpetuate the purity of their blood. They deserve all this at our hands. They brought to this country habits of industry and temperance, principles of highest integrity, manners and consciences educated by purest religious teaching. They were all strict Presbyterians, of the stern Calvinistic order, brought up on the Catechism and Covenants and Confessions of the Scottish churches. They were good men, inheriting doubtless much of the rugged and blunt simplicity of those earlier times of persecution through which their fathers had passed. They had also their faults. They were human. They were men of fixed, decided faith, and of strong prejudices. There have been many and vast changes since the earlier generations. They kneeled in log churches or under the forest trees, with one hand upon a trusty musket by their side. They lived in days when power-looms and telegraphs, steam engines and railroads were wholly unknown, and when the common school was very uncommon. They sat by the broad chimney-jamb of their log houses, and by the blazing fires of hickory and of oak read the Catechism, the Bible, and their few solid books. There they finished the education of their sons and daughters. They lived lives of honest industry and hardy independence, working with their own hands, trading on their own bone and sinew, con-

tented and happy in their lowly homes and with their simple fare, their plain and godly living. The growth of art and civilization has placed their sons of the fifth and sixth generations far in advance of them in all material comforts, in knowledge, in means of wealth and culture. Invention has added to our stores year by year. They knew but the alphabet of science. We possess a vast heritage. Everywhere we behold the march and the triumph of improvement. Where they were but pioneers, clearing the rugged and resisting forest, and fighting the wily savage, we dwell on cultivated farms in elegant country homes, or in city residences, worship in stately temples, send our sons and daughters to seminaries, colleges, and universities. Both their day and ours have their follies and their sins. Neither the virtues nor the vices of our common human nature are the possession of any one generation. If the present age seems to run wild with excitement, if we gamble in stocks of imaginary railways, if the mania to be rich sets the men of this age to digging for gold, and copper, and coal, or boring for oil on every farm, our fathers had also their excitements. They were men of our passions. The strifes of parties were as fierce in the olden time as now. Elections were as stormy. Religious controversies were as bitter. Politics corrupted men then. Political men were ambitious then as now. Demagogues lived then, the predecessors of the larger and more shameless brood of to-day. If new temptations and new vices meet us in the lives of this age, so do we meet also new virtues, new and grand achievements of good in the present day. We review with veneration the record and traditions of the past, we recall with saddened pleasure the faces and the virtues of the sires who have lain down to sleep with their fathers within our own recollection, we look with respect and increasing love upon the surviving members of the oldest living generation, and trust that the simple, hearty manners, the honest and sterling virtues of our fathers, their loyalty to country, their religious faith, their veneration for the word of God and all sacred things, may be perpetuated in their sons to the latest generation.

FAMILY OF ROBINSON.

FIRST GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	I	{ Thomas Robinson. Wife unknown.		1740 (?)	Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa.
	II	1. Philip m. unknown.	1698	1770	
	"	2. Andrew m. Agnes Boal.	1700	1797	
	"	3. William m. Margaret ———.			
	"	4. Christiana m. Thomas Muirhead.	1702	1765	
	"	5. Richard m. Isabel ———.		1768	
	"	6. Samuel m. unknown.			
	"	7. Thomas m. unknown.			

Among the earliest of the Scotch-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania was the family of Thomas Robinson, who came to America prior to 1730. He was already an old man and died about 1740. The record concerning him is involved in obscurity. The name of his wife is unknown; of his children the names of six sons and one daughter have come down to us. His place of burial is unknown. The family it is believed came from Derry, Ireland. From the large number of Robinsons scattered over the country who trace their parentage back to Central Pennsylvania and to the region near the Susquehanna River where Thomas Robinson settled, we may believe that with him came brothers and sisters and other relatives of his. The traits of person and character and persistence of family names indicate nearness of origin.

SECOND GENERATION.

	II	{ Philip Robinson[2], Thomas[1]. Wife unknown.	1698	1770	Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa.
	III	1. Samuel m. Jean Snoddy.	1723	1807	
	"	2. Thomas m. Jean ——.	1725	1780	Hanover.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	III	3. George m. [1]Ann Wiley, [2]Mary Martin.	1727	1814	
	"	4. Agnes m. Robert Robinson.	1730	Dec. 22, 1792.	
	"	5. Sarah m. Robert Thompson.	1732		
	"	6. Mary m. Samuel Elder.	1734		
	"	7. Joseph.	1736		
	"	8. John.			

Philip Robinson, son of Thomas R., born about 1698, in the North of Ireland, came to the Province of Pennsylvania before 1730. His name appears on the first tax list of Hanover township, Lancaster county (now Dauphin). His father had first settled near Conewago Creek farther east. He with his family and one or more of his brothers settled on Manada Creek near the Gap of the same name in the Kittochtinny Mountains. During the Indian Wars, 1755-1763, there was a fort on his farm for defence against the savages, and for the protection of the settlers of the region in times of invasion. His sons were already grown men, for in 1755 Governor Morris addressed a letter to Samuel Robinson, sending with it one hundred pounds of powder to be used by the inhabitants of Hanover "in defence of themselves and their Country." Beside their farm, the Robinsons had built a mill at the mouth of the Gap on the Manada, and furnished supplies to the Government during the Indian and the Revolutionary wars. Philip R. died in 1770. His wife's death preceded his own.

The fort mentioned is called Robinson's Fort in the old Colonial Records. At one period of the incursions of the Indians, he is reported on the Assessment list as having fled from his home.

A copy of the Confession of Faith with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, Directory for Worship, etc., etc., published by Benjamin Franklin in 1746, and bearing the autograph "Philip Robinson, his book," and containing also on every blank page the names of quite a number of his descendants, is now, 1901, in the possession of one of his great-great-grandchildren and will be carefully handed down. The autographs of several generations are in it. It has been largely used and gives proof that the Robinsons of earlier days were staunch and loyal Calvinists. One of them was not content with simply writing his name carelessly on a blank page, but in bold hand thus subscribes: "I, Sam

Robinson, of the township of Hanover, and County of Lancaster and the Province of Pennsylvania, Do approve of and consent to the Chief of the Substance of this Confession, &c., &c. Appearantly and not in dark sayings as it is set forth in Scripture. 1766."

The Robinsons of Hanover were members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Hanover under the ministry of its first pastor, Rev. Richard Sankey. Another branch of the family was connected with the Presbyterian Church of Derry, under the care of John Elder, "the fighting Parson." The tombstones of several may be seen in the ivy covered church-yard of that famous congregation.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	II	ANDREW ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1].	1700	1797	Hanover, Dauphin Co.,
		AGNES BOAL.	1702	1790	Pa.
		See separate record of this line (page 154).			
	II	WILLIAM ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1].			Hanover, Dauphin Co.,
		MARGARET ———.			Pa.
	III	1. Samuel.			
	"	2. Alexander.			
	"	3. William.			
	"	4. John.			
		No further record.			
	II	CHRISTIANA ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1].	1702	1765	Hanover, Dauphin Co.,
		THOMAS MUIRHEAD.			Pa.
		See separate record of this line (page 161).			
	II	RICHARD ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1].		1768	Hanover, Dauphin Co.,
		ISABEL ———.			Pa.
	III	1. Richard.			
	"	2. James.			
	"	3. John.			
	"	4. Thomas.			
	"	5. Eleanor.			
		It is believed that this family went into Virginia or Carolina.			
	II	SAMUEL ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1].			Hanover, Dauphin Co.,
		Wife unknown.			Pa.
	III	1. Alexander.			
	"	2. William.			
		No further record.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	II	THOMAS ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1]. Wife unknown.			Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa.
	III	1. John.			

Of this family only this is known. In 1767 Thomas, the father, deeded to his son John his plantation (called Newry) in Hanover township, which had been warranted to him in 1752. No further record.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF PHILIP ROBINSON[2].

	III	SAMUEL ROBINSON[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JEAN SNODDY. See separate record of this line (page 141.)	1723	1807	
	III	GEORGE ROBINSON[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. [1]ANN WILEY. [2]MARY MARTIN.	1727	Mar. 6, 1814.	Near Lexington, Ky.
	IV	1. Mary m. John Black.			
	"	2. John m. Margaret Logan.	1748		
	"	3. Margaret m. Samuel Logan.	1750		
	"	4. Jonathan m. Jean Black.	June 15, 1752.	July 11, 1834.	
	"	5. Agnes m. James Fisher.			
	"	6. Sarah m. James Fergus.	1756	1801	
	"	7. Esther m. James Logan.			
	"	8. Martha m. John Crawford.			
	"	9. George m. Mary Thorne.	1771	Apr. 20, 1826.	
	"	10. Thomas m. Mary McCord.	1773	July 12, 1830.	

The place of birth of George Robinson is unknown. It was probably in the North of Ireland. His early boyhood and youth were spent at the family home in Hanover township at Manada Gap in the Kittochtinny Mountains, a few miles from Harrisburg, Pa. About 1755, some years after his marriage with Ann Wiley, he settled in Cumberland county, now Perry county, west of the mountains and the river Susquehanna, at the headwaters of Shearman's Creek. With other pioneer settlers of that region he was soon called to bear the brunt of Indian wars, and was driven from his home in hurried flight across the mountains. He was a farmer and upon his farm was built a fort for the protection of the settlers of the region. It is known in Colonial history as George Robinson's Fort. The inhabitants of the valley frequently fled to it for safety. He was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace by the Proprietary Government under George III. He also served in the Army of the Revolution though then a man well advanced in years. The musket he carried a century and a quarter ago has been preserved and is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Rev. Thomas H. Robinson.

He removed to Kentucky in 1797, whither eight of his children had preceded him. The fame of the new region was attracting many settlers from Pennsylvania. But two of his children remained near the old home. He settled in the country a few miles from Lexington, Ky., and remained there until his death, March 6th, 1814, in the 87th year of his age. Before leaving Pennsylvania he was a Ruling Elder in the Centre Church, of which Rev. John Linn was pastor for many years, and after his removal to Kentucky he served as Elder in the Bethel Presbyterian Church of Scott county, Ky. Here his body was buried by the side of the church to which he gave the closing years of his life. On the tombstone erected to his memory was inscribed the following record:

Sacred to the memory of George Robinson, who departed this life March 6, 1814, in his 87th year.

Of softest manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace and friend of human kind,
Go! Live, for Heaven's eternal rest is thine.
Go! and exalt this mortal to divine.

In the year 1899 what remained of his dust, a finely preserved skull of remarkable size, was removed to Lexington, Ky., and placed in the beautiful cemetery there, and a handsome monument erected over it by his great-grandson T. H. R. The late Hon. James F. Robinson, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and grandson of George R. says of him: "I was but a boy at the time of his

death, but I have a perfect recollection of him. He was six feet in height, perfect in person, remarkably athletic and strong, with a fine, large head, beautiful large blue eyes, a large and well developed forehead, and a benevolent and intellectual countenance that was no counterfeit. He was a good English scholar, remarkable for his love of reading, especially that of the higher and more difficult kinds, works on Law, on Ethics, and the philosophy of the mind. The list of a few of his books, such as Blackstone's Commentaries, Locke on Government, Hume's History of England, Stewart's Philosophy, The Spectator, etc., etc., is illustrative of his taste. In his neighborhood and among his acquaintances he was distinguished for his safe and sound judgment. He was a general counsellor, a sort of oracle to all around. He lived and died a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, in truth and in fact a Christian gentleman. His memory is cherished by all who knew him and has been handed down as that of one of the worthies of the day."

A few of his letters written in his closing years show him to have been a man of profound religious character. They are replete with expressions of Christian triumph and joy.

He was twice married, but his first wife, Ann Wiley, was the mother of his children.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	III	AGNES ROBINSON[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1730	1792	Derry, Dauphin Co., Pa.
		ROBERT ROBINSON[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	1732	1819	
	IV	See family record of Andrew Robinson (page 155).			
	III	SARAH ROBINSON[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1732		Derry, Dauphin Co., Pa.
		ROBERT THOMPSON.			Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa.
	IV	Several children, one Thomas, but the record is too incomplete to furnish any knowledge for publication.			
	III	MARY ROBINSON[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1734		Paxton, Dauphin Co., Pa.
		SAMUEL ELDER.			
	IV	No record secured of this family.			

FOURTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	MARY ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Perry Co., Pa.
		*JOHN BLACK.			
	V	1. Mary m. Robert Ramsey.			
	"	2. Jane m. David Meredith.			
	"	3. Abigail m. John Carson.			
	"	4. Hetty m. George Wiseman.			
	"	5. Rebecca m. —— Mateer.			
	"	6. John.			
	"	7. Jonathan.			
Jan. 5, 1821.	"	8. Robinson m. Eliza Noble.	1779	1871	
	"	9. James m. Mary Noble.			
	"	10. Samuel m. Mary Nelson.			
	"	11. George m. Margaret Morrison.			
	"	12. William.			
	"	13. Thomas.			

Mary Robinson, first born of George Robinson, was born in Hanover township, Dauphin county, about the year 1747. Brought into Perry county while yet young, she was exposed to the hor-

*John Black was the son of John Black and Abigail. He came to Pennsylvania prior to 1750. They had issue (Will, Mar. 23, 1763):

1. James m. ——— Robinson. Lived and died in Raccoon Valley; belonged to the Cumberland Co. militia, 1777.
2. John m. Mary Robinson.
3. George, First Lieutenant, Oct., 1777. Commissioned July 31, 1777.
4. William, Cumb. Co. militia, 1777. Captain, May 10, 1780.
5. Samuel, settled in Tennessee.
6. Jonathan, settled in Tennessee.
7. Rachel, m. Thomas Stephenson, settled in Kentucky; removed to Ohio.
8. Abigail, m. Samuel Shaw; removed to Ohio.
9. Rebecca, m. ——— Robinson; removed to Ohio.
10. Jean, m. Jonathan Robinson.

Of the families of Ramsey, Meredith, Carson, Wiseman, and Mateer, who married daughters of John Black and Mary Robinson no record has been found.

rors of the Indian wars. The place became her home until her death at an advanced age. Her husband, John Black, was a thriving farmer. Before the close of the century her aged father and eight of her brothers and sisters removed to Kentucky. Her youngest brother, Thomas, settled on the Southern Shore of Lake Erie. The record of her family is a very incomplete one, but is given as fully as possible.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	JOHN ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARGARET LOGAN. See special record of this line (page 172).	1748		
	IV	MARGARET ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. SAMUEL LOGAN.	1750		Near Lexington, Ky.
	V	1. John.		June, 1814.	
	"	2. George.			
	"	3. James.			
	"	4. Samuel.			
	"	5. Hetty.			
	"	6. Martin m. ——— had daughter Catherine.			
	"	7. Nancy.			
	"	8. Alexander m. ——— several children.			
	"	9. Mary m. [1]Wm. Anderson, [2]Rev. B. L. Baldridge.			
	"	10. Esther m. Adam Rankin.			

The families of Margaret Robinson Logan and of her sister Esther Robinson Logan settled on the banks of the Wabash River, Illinois, about 1818. The sisters died a little past middle life.

	V	JONATHAN ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JEAN BLACK.	June 15, 1752.	July 11, 1834.	Lexington, Ky.
	V	1. John, died early.		1774	
		2. Mary m. John Snoddy Robinson.	Sep. 17, 1774.	June 11, 1834.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	3. Abigail, died unmarried.		1845	
	"	4. George m. Martha McConnell.	1780	Jan. 20, 1855.	
	"	5. Hetty, died unmarried.			
	"	6. Jonathan, died unmarried.			Lexington, Ky.
	"	7. Thomas m. Mary McConnell. no issue.	Dec. 31, 1787.	Aug. 12, 1837.	
	"	8. Jean m. James Dougherty.	1789	1819	
	"	9. Margaret, died unmarried.	1791		
	"	10. John McCracken m. Mary D. B. Ratcliffe.	1794	Aug. 26, 1843.	
	"	11. Ann Wiley m. Francis R. Palmer.	1796	Dec. 6, 1839.	
	"	12. James Fisher m. [1] Susan Mansell, [2] Willina S. Herndon.	1800	1883	

Jonathan Robinson was born in Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, but in early life was taken to Perry county, where he grew up to manhood. He married Jean Black, a sister of John Black, husband of his sister Mary. During the Revolutionary War he was Captain in the Fourth Battalion of Cumberland county Infantry, and was in service about six years. He received his commission from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. In 1785, he went to Kentucky and bought a farm of six hundred acres in Scott county, upon which he erected cabins. In the spring of 1786, he returned to Pennsylvania and took his family back with him to their new home. Here he continued to reside as one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the State, passing away at the ripe age of eighty-six, greatly respected and beloved. He was a man of deeply religious character and convictions, and through the most of his life a beloved member of the Presbyterian Church. In one of his letters, still preserved, written in 1814, he gives a very interesting description of the great religious movement of that day, extending in various forms from 1800 onward for fifteen to twenty years. It was a period of profound religious impulse, resulting in extravagances and disorders to a marked degree, and to the founding of new religious bodies. For an interesting and full record of the period

see The History of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.

Jonathan Robinson was an earnest and loyal lover of his country and entered into its service, as already stated, during the war of the Revolution. The only remaining record of his connection with the army is his commission, as follows:

In the name and by the authority of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Supreme Executive Council of said Commonwealth to JONATHAN ROBINSON, Esquire.

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be a Captain of a company of foot, in the fourth battalion of militia, in the county of Cumberland. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging: and we do hereby charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as captain: and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth, and from your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war, and in pursuance of the acts of Assembly of this State: This commission to continue in force until your term by the laws of this State shall of course expire.

Given under my hand and the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Philadelphia, the thirty-first day of July, 1777.

THO. WHARTON, Jun'r.
Pres't.

In the year 1832 the following interesting paper was filed in one of the justices' courts of the State of Kentucky:

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Scott County.

On the 19th day of November, 1832, personally appeared in open court, before the justices of Scott county court, in the county of Scott and State of Kentucky, Jonathan Robinson, aged eighty years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States during the war of the Revolution, first as a captain of a company of volunteers, in November, 1776: that he marched with his company from Cumberland county, State of Pennsylvania, the place of his residence, through Carlisle, Lancaster and Philadelphia to Princeton, New

Jersey: that his field officers were Colonel Frederick Watts and David Mitchell: that they were stationed at Princeton, and employed in scouting expeditions, and as a guard against the invasions of the British army, which then lay at New Brunswick, upon the surrounding country: that he recollects at one time during this tour, he was ordered with one hundred men, under the command of Colonel Bohanan, to intercept the provisions of the British army passing on the Raritan River to New Brunswick: that they accordingly made the attempt, and fired upon five small vessels of the enemy without effect: that during the skirmish one of his men was wounded with a grape-shot, some others injured: that according to his best recollection he remained in the service this tour until some time in May or June of 1777: that in a very short time after his return home he received from the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, the commission of captain of a company of foot in the fourth battalion of militia, in the county of Cumberland, and State aforesaid: that under said commission, and as captain of the same, he served and performed five tours of duty, two of said tours were six months each and the three were three months each: that in the first of said tours he was called into service some time in August, 1777, and marched from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, through Carlisle and Lancaster, and in September following (as he believes) was at the battle of Brandywine, Delaware: that in the ensuing winter he was ordered to the camp of General Lacy, at Shamany bridge, over the Shamany creek, which empties into the Delaware: that in passing to General Lacy's camp, he recollects that he passed by the camp of General Washington, which was then at Valley Forge: that after his arrival at General Lacy's camp he was ordered with his company to be stationed at Carroll's Ferry, on the Delaware river, to guard bullocks and provisions in crossing the river from New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, for the American army: that at this time the headquarters of the British army were in the city of Philadelphia: that he remained in service till March or April, 1778: that the next of said tours he marched from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1778, under General Frederick Watts, Colonel Samuel Lyon and Major James Powers, to Philadelphia, and from there was marched from point to point of the surrounding country and in Maryland, in scouting parties against the British: that he entered the service in the fall of 1778 and served until the spring of the following year, and is well satisfied that it was a period of at least six months, although he cannot state the precise time of its commencement or ending: that the three remaining tours of three months each were in the summer and fall of the years 1779, 1780,

and 1782, as well as he now recollects: that he marched each of said tours from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, from point to point in the State of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and probably New York: that Colonel Bohanan, Colonel James Purdy and Major James Fisher were his field officers during the tours above mentioned: that during one of said tours, but which he can not now state, he was in the battle of Paoli, at which his lieutenant, James Arbuckle, and his ensign, Samuel Arbuckle, together with five of his men, were killed: that although he has a distinct recollection of the performance of each of said last named tours, yet he is unable to give a detailed account of each separately and of his field officers: that he was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 15th, 1752, old style: that he has in his possession a record of his age taken from his father's family record: that he was raised in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, resided there when called into service, and continued to reside there during the war of the Revolution, and until the year 1785, when he removed to Scott county, Kentucky, where he has continued to reside to this time: that he now has the commission spoken of in this declaration, which he files herewith: that he knows of no person now living and within his reach by whom he can fully prove his aforesaid services as above detailed, but that he has procured affidavits of Captain William Black and John Robinson, proving the same in part, which are herewith filed. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State whatever.

(Signed) JOTHN. ROBINSON.

The above declaration was accompanied by affidavits of Captain William Black, of Alabama, and John Robinson, of Tipton county, Tennessee, and references for the character and standing of the petitioner were made to Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. William S. Barry, and Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	AGNES ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Kentucky.
		JAMES FISHER.			
	V	1. Margaret m. Rev. William Rainey.			
	"	2. Hetty m. James Logan.			
	"	3. Mary m. William Logan.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	SARAH ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. *JAMES FERGUS.	1756	1801	Kentucky.
	V	1. James.			
	"	2. George, died in early life.			

No further record remains of this family. Mr. Fergus was a lawyer of high reputation and served in the Kentucky Legislature for several years. He resided near the Cumberland river. The time and place of his death are unknown. Mrs. Fergus died in middle life. Of the children no history remains.

	IV	ESTHER ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JAMES LOGAN.			Kentucky.
	V	1. George.			
	"	2. Margaret m. John Robinson[5].		1856	
	"	3. Mary m. George Robinson[5].			
	"	4. Nancy m. Alexander Robinson[5].	1797	1862	
	"	5. Martha m. William Robinson[5].			
	"	6. Ann Wiley m. [1]Samuel Robinson[5], [2]James Robinson[5] (George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].)			

Five daughters in this family married five brothers, their cousins, sons of John Robinson and Margaret Logan. See the separate record of the line of John Robinson[4], p. 172.

	IV	MARTHA ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. *JOHN CRAWFORD.			Kentucky.
	V	1. George. Four daughters, names unknown. No further record.			

*John Crawford and James Fergus, with their families, settled at one time in Southern Kentucky, on the Cumberland river.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	GEORGE ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARY THORNE. See separate record of this line, furnished by Mr. J. V. Wayman[6], of Santa Rosa, Cal., (p. 188).	1771	Apr. 20, 1826. May 3, 1831.	Died at Tipton, Tenn. Tipton Co., Tenn.

George Robinson was born in 1771 in Perry county, Pennsylvania, where he spent most of his youth. Near the close of the century he accompanied several of his brothers and sisters to Kentucky and settled in Scott county near Lexington. About 1799 he went with his brothers-in-law Fergus and Crawford, and settled for a time on the Cumberland river. His life was an unsettled one, and he spent but a few years in any one place. In 1805, he visited his brother Thomas, to whom he was greatly attached, at North East, on the shore of Lake Erie. In his trip he went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in search of a legacy left him by some relative. On his way home he stopped at Pittsburg and wrote to Thomas concerning their aged father, George R., who for a time had joined a "New Light" party in the Presbyterian church of that region in Kentucky. In the year 1805 he was at the Saline Licks, Kentucky. He and his brother John rented a part of the property, hoping to make a fortune in the manufacturing of salt. The experiment was a failure; they lost heavily and suffered greatly from sickness, John's eldest child and only daughter dying there. They moved thence to Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1807. Here he was in public offices, serving as postmaster, justice of the peace, mail contractor, clerk of court, etc. The family removed in 1813 from Shawneetown to the forks of the Wabash. Later he returned to the Saline Licks, as assistant to his brother-in-law John Crawford. In 1814, he was residing on the Wabash about 23 miles from Shawneetown. In 1824 he was living near some of his children in West Feliciana, Louisiana. He had passed through a great deal of trouble, was in poor circumstances, and was feeling aged. His wife was still living and five of his nine children. In the following year, 1825, he died at Tipton,

For some years Mr. Crawford held the position of Judge and was a man of standing. In 1814, he received from the United States Government the appointment of agent for the salt works near the Ohio river, and going thither died in a few months.

Tennessee at the home of his son Thomas. His letters to his younger brother Thomas, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, that are still preserved, reveal a man of generous, loving, and deeply religious character. He was but 53 years of age at his death. He had never been successful in worldly business, though very sanguine of coming fortune.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
1794	IV	THOMAS ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1773	July 12, 1830.	North East, Erie Co., Pa.
		*MARY MCCORD.	July 28, 1777.	Aug. 23, 1843.	North East, Pa.
	V	1. William Andrew m. Nancy Cochran.	July 20, 1795.	Mar. 10, 1871.	North East, Pa.
	"	2. Hetty m. Alvah Barr.	Mar. 15, 1797.	Feb. 24, 1844.	
	"	3. Nancy m. William Doty.	April 8, 1799.	Jan. 18, 1845.	Springfield, Pa.
	"	4. George Washington m. Matilda Wyllis.	June 12, 1801.	Jan. 7, 1877.	Girard, Pa.
	"	5. John d. unmarried.	Aug. 17, 1803.	Aug. 25, 1823.	North East, Pa.
	"	6. Mary Ann m. Benjamin Royce Tuttle.	Oct. 11, 1805.	July 31, 1839.	North East, Pa.
	"	7. Joseph McKinney m. Sarah Crosby.	Dec. 26, 1808.	Dec. 13, 1843.	Galveston, Texas.
	"	8. Alexander Hamilton m. Lomira Wyllis.	May 3, 1811.	Aug. 5, 1872.	Indiana.
	"	9. Eliza McCord m. Dyer Loomis.	Aug. 13, 1813.	Nov. 30, 1867.	North East, Pa.
	"	10. Samuel McCord m. Nancy Townsend.	Jan. 26, 1816.	Feb. 12, 1892.	Plymouth, O.

Thomas Robinson, son of George R., was born in Shearman's Valley, Perry county, Pennsylvania, in 1773. His father was a farmer and prominent citizen of the region. He was the youngest of ten children and had in youth the advantages of an intelligent and pious home, and such common schools as the times afforded. He was married to Mary McCord, a young bride and wife at seventeen, in 1794, doubtless by Rev. John Linn, the pastor of

*Mary McCord was the daughter of William McCord and Agnes McKinney, of Perry county. William was the son of John McCord, wife unknown, who was among the first settlers of Central Pennsylvania. The home of the McCords in Perry county, built before the Indian wars 1755-1763, was still standing a few years ago and bore in it the marks of bullets fired by the Indians

the family. This marriage separated him in life from the rest of his father's household. He continued to reside in Perry county until 1798, when he went to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and selected four hundred acres of land for his future home in Lower Greenfield township, now North East. The county of Erie was organized in 1800. One or more of his brothers-in-law, McCords, accompanied him. He built a cabin upon his ground, put in some seed for a crop in the next year, returned to his old home, and in the spring of 1799, with his family and several of the McCords, Moorheads, Blaines, etc., all related by marriage, came back and made a permanent settlement. His farm was about a mile and a half from Lake Erie, and bordered on the boundary line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York. The others who accompanied him and yet others who came from Central Pennsylvania, settled from four to eight miles west of the New York State line, in the present townships of North East and Harborcreek, and in later years their descendants formed large communities of thrifty, intelligent, and religious people. They were mainly farmers, and with their homes they also built schoolhouses and churches. They were Presbyterians and were the founders of the first Presbyterian church on the southern shore of Lake Erie, the church at North East. The first board of Ruling Elders consisted of Thomas Robinson and his two brothers-in-law, John and Joseph McCord. Settlers both from Central Pennsylvania and from New England and New York were attracted to that region by glowing reports of its beauty and richness.

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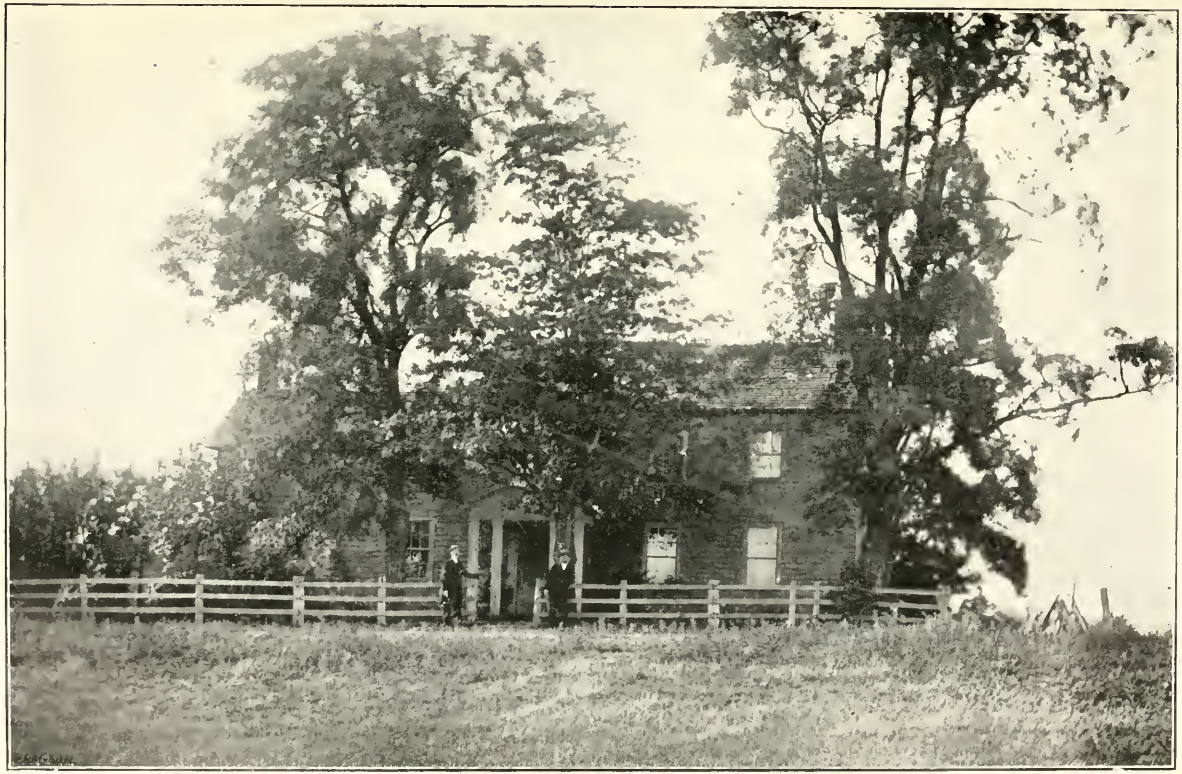
in their incursions upon the white settlements. William McCord was thrice married. The children by his first wife, Agnes McKinney, were as follows:

1. Joseph, m. Elizabeth McCord, b. Jan. 9, 1766; d. Feb. 7, 1813.
2. John, m. Mary Harkness, b. Dec. 5, 1767; d. Feb. 13, 1839.
3. William, b. Mar. 15, 1769; d. Jan. 5, 1795.
4. Samuel, b. Oct. 16, 1770; m. Polly Blaine, Apr. 19, 1798; d. Sept. 20, 1825.
5. Griselda, b. Sept. 27, 1772; m. John Morrison; d. Oct. 31, 1795.
6. Mary, b. July 28, 1777; m. Thomas Robinson; d. Aug. 23, 1843.
7. Rosanna, b. May 23, 1779; d. Nov. 1, 1830; m. Alex. T. Blaine, b. 1776, d. 1817.
8. Andrew, b. July 27, 1781; d. ———; m. Rosanna Bell.
9. James, b. Mar. 2, 1783; m. Susan Davidson, 1st; Jane Sturgis, 2nd; d. Oct. 18, 1865.

By his second wife, Rachel Scudder:

10. David, b. July 22, 1786.
11. Alexander, b. Sept. 17, 1787; m. Lucy Davidson, 1st; Margaret Woodburn, 2nd; d. Mar. 6, 1826.
12. Isaac, b. Mar. 13, 1795; m. Mary Leman, 1st; Hannah McClennan, 2nd; d. 1849.

The third wife was a Patterson—no issue.



ROBINSON FAMILY HOME, State Line, Pa.
1820-1860.

Thomas Robinson passed away at the age of fifty-seven, when he was but slightly beyond the prime of life. He left behind him memories of a noble and saintly man, who was greatly beloved by his contemporaries. In physical form he was a model of grace and beauty. He was fully six feet in height, straight as an arrow, easy in all his movements, and excelled most of the men of his day in feats of athletic skill and strength. His hair was auburn in color, his eyes a deep blue, his face with its finely arched Roman nose and high forehead was a handsome one, indicating intellectual and spiritual character. He was mild in temperament, genial in spirit, and courteous in bearing. He served for many years as a justice of the peace, but was known generally as the peaceful arbitrator of quarrels, persuading men to settle without process at law. One who well knew him and who long survived him, said of him "He was the most complete gentleman I ever knew, distinguished for his courtesy towards his fellow-men. He possessed the qualities of a wise leader and ruler in the church in which he was an officer from its organization in 1801 until his death in 1830. He was remarkably gifted in prayer, reverential, tender, and impressive." By descent, by early training, and by choice, he was a Calvinist and Presbyterian, but was also broad-minded and generous in spirit towards all who called themselves Christians. The narrowness of sectarianism was utterly foreign to him. The traditions that have come down about him show that he was an uncommonly gifted man of noble character.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Jan. 5, 1821.	V	ROBINSON BLACK[5], Mary Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ELIZA NOBLE.	1799	1871	Perry Co., Pa.
	V	GEORGE BLACK[5], Mary Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARGARET MORRISON.			Perry Co., Pa.
	VI	1. Anthony m. Sarah Moreland.		May 16, 1841.	
	"	2. John.		1792.	
	"	3. Mary m. Thomas Hunter.			Moved to Ohio, 1809.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	4. Eleanor m. Thomas Clark.			Ohio.
	"	5. Jonathan m. Abigail Beach.	1793	1880	Ohio.
	"	6. George, unmarried.	1795	1868	
	"	7. John, unmarried.	1797	1886	
	"	8. Thomas m. Margaret Zimmerman.	1800	1881	
1820	"	9. Samuel m. Mary Ann Okeson.	1802	1875	
	"	10. Margaret m. William Clark.	1804		Illinois
	"	11. Nancy m. Josiah Roddy.	1806		
	"	12. Susannah m. Samuel Okeson	1809	1870	Juniata Co. Pa.
	"	13. James.	1811		
	"	14. William, unmarried.	1813	1838	Ohio.
	V	MARY LOGAN[5], Margaret Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Kentucky.
		[1]WILLIAM ANDERSON.			
		[2]REV. BENJAMIN L. BALDRIDGE.			
	VI	1. William Anderson, Jr.			
	"	2. George Anderson.			
	"	3. Benjamin L. Baldridge, Jr.			
	"	Two daughters. No further record.			
	V	POLLY ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1774	1834	
		JOHN SNODDY ROBINSON[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1766	1843	
		See record of Samuel Robinson line (p. 141).			
1810	V	GEORGE ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1780	Jan. 20, 1855.	Henderson Ky.
		MARTHA MCCONNELL Lexington, Ky.		Aug. 1855.	
		See special record of this line (page 184).			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	JEAN ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JAMES DOUGHERTY.	1789	1819	Lexington, Ky.
	VI	1. Sidney Jane m. George W. Graves, of Fayette Co., Ky.	May 3, 1817.	May 24, 1853.	

James Dougherty was a brilliant lawyer of Lexington, Kentucky, but died in his early manhood.

Jan. 28, 1829.	V	JOHN MCCRACKEN ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARY D. B. RATCLIFFE.	Aug. 10, 1794.	Apr. 25, 1843.	Carmi, Ill.
			Apr. 8, 1809.	Sep. 14, 1864.	
	VI	1. James Shannon m. [1]Emma S. Ready, [2]Lucy Harrow.	Mar. 12, 1830.	Nov. 17, 1859.	
	"	2. Jean Black.	Oct. 17, 1832.	May 20, 1834.	
	"	3. Margaret Ratcliffe m. Robert F. Stewart.	Apr. 3, 1835.	Aug. 20, 1902.	Carmi, Ill.
	"	4, 5. Twin daughters.	1837.	1837.	
	"	6. John.	Aug. 2, 1838.	Dec. 3, 1840.	
	"	7. Mary Jane.	Feb. 27, 1842.	Sep. 29, 1843.	

John McCracken Robinson, son of Jonathan and Jean (Black) Robinson, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1794. He and his younger brother graduated as classmates from Transylvania University, at a time when that institution was in the height of its renown. They graduated with honors, though both of them were still young, John about nineteen and James fifteen. Each of them chose the profession of law. After John was admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty-two, he removed to Illinois, first landing at Shawneetown, and later going to Carmi, which became his permanent home for the remaining twenty-five years of his life. During that time he became widely known as the most prominent statesman of Southern Illinois. His high character as a brilliant and thorough young lawyer became known at once and he was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1819, and again in 1821, and State attorney in 1827. Honors and large responsibili-

ties wer poured upon him. In January, 1832, he was elected by the Legislature as United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, over D. J. Boker, the choice of the Governor. He entered on these high duties at the early age of thirty-seven. In 1836, he was re-elected for a full term, which expired in 1843. He was in the Senate about eleven years and won a high rank as a statesman. He was a Democrat in politics and had the special and personal friendship of President Van Buren, who presented him with a fine oil portrait of himself, and also on his withdrawal from political life appointed him as Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern district of Illinois. Two months later Mr. Robinson died at Ottawa, the seat of the court, after a brief illness. Testimonials to his great worth and high standing as a lawyer, judge, statesman, and citizen, were given by the Legislature, the bar and officers of the Supreme Court, and various other bodies. Mr. Robinson was partial to military displays and rose to the grade of major general of the State militia, and was generally spoken of as General Robinson. Physically he was a man six feet and four inches in height, his eyes were blue, and his hair a rich auburn. In personal appearance he could scarcely be excelled. The large steel engraving of him in the possession of the writer presents a man of splendid aspect, a head like an old Roman Senator, an ample forehead, large expressive eyes, heavy eyebrows, a Roman nose, firm mouth, a mass of curling brown hair, and a face of handsome features. He was a man of dignified, courtly manners, who would draw the attention of all who met him. He was kindly-hearted, greatly beloved at home and among friends, and honored everywhere. On January 28, 1829, Mr. Robinson married Mary D. B. Ratcliffe, daughter of James Ratcliffe, an eminent citizen of Southern Illinois. She survived her husband until 1864.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 30, 1820.	V	ANNE WILEY ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1796	Dec. 6, 1839.	Independence, Mo.
		REV. FRANCIS R. PALMER.		Dec. 22, 1873.	
	VI	1. Jonathan Robinson, unmarried, lawyer.	Aug. 14, 1821.	May, 1891.	Denver.
	"	2. William Henry m. Jane F. Cowherd.	June 13, 1823.	Apr. 5, 1891.	
	"	3. Margaret Jane.	Feb. 15, 1825.	Nov. 6, 1825.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	4. Jean Black m. N. J. Hockensmith.	Sep. 10, 1826.	June 28, 1887.	
	"	5. Frances Anne m. Barton S. Grant.	July 11. 1829.	Dec. 8. 1891.	
	"	6. Charles Nathaniel m. [1]Susan A. Cook, [2]M. J. Hollingsworth.	Feb. 25, 1831.	July 20. 1899.	St. Louis.

Francis R. Palmer was a pioneer preacher of the Disciples Church in Missouri. He was a man of marked ability and was greatly beloved and widely useful. His name became a household word among the people of his denomination and was honored by all. He resided for many years at Independence, Missouri.

	V	JAMES FISHER ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1800	1883	Georgetown, Ky.
Dec. 26. 1812.		[1]SUSAN D. MANSELL.			
Nov. 21, 1839.		[2]WILLINA S. HERNDON.			
	VI	1. Emily Jane m. [1]John B. Burbridge, [2]William S. Downey, [3]Hamilton Busby.	July 14, 1827.	Nov. 1879.	
	"	2. James Fisher m. Mary Wheeler.	Nov. 25, 1832.	Feb. 6, 1892.	
	"	3. Scott Herndon.	May 30, 1842.		
	"	4. John McCracken m. Elizabeth Pope.	May 30, 1844.		
	"	5. George Sidney m. Florida Johnson.	Feb. 11, 1846.		
	"	6. Madison Johnson.	Aug. 30, 1847.		
	"	7. Stephen Gano.	1849	1851	
	"	8. Willa Ewing.	Mar. 11, 1851.		
	"	9. Philip Eldon.	Oct. 20, 1853.		
	"	10. Stephen Gano, 2d.	Dec. 29, 1859.		

James Fisher Robinson, the youngest son of Jonathan R., was born in Kentucky, and spent his life there. At the early age of about fifteen he graduated from Transylvania University in the same class as his brother John McC., and like his brother stood high in scholarship. He also chose the profession of law and

rapidly rose to distinction at the bar of Kentucky. He repeatedly refused political office and honors, being offered the seat that had been filled by Henry Clay, in the Congress of the United States. About the opening of the Civil War in 1861, he was chosen to the Senate of his native State, and was made its presiding officer. Upon the resignation of Gov. Magoffin because the State refused to join in the secession movement, Mr. Robinson became Governor, and filled the office with great ability and patriotism during one of the most trying periods of the war. After his term as Governor, he resumed the practice of his profession and took rank with the first lawyers of the Commonwealth. He was brilliant and eloquent in his public addresses. In person he was fully six feet and three inches in height, and bore in figure and courtly manners and in the character of his oratory, a striking resemblance to Kentucky's favorite son, Henry Clay. He was a reader of the best literature and possessed fine conversational powers. He died at his beautiful residence "Cardome," near Georgetown, Kentucky. His body rests in the cemetery at that place.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	MARGARET FISHER[5], Agnes Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. — REV. WILLIAM RAINEY. No record of this family.			
	V	HETTY FISHER[5], Agnes Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. — JAMES LOGAN.			
	VI	1. David m. ——— Frazier.			
	"	2. James M. m. Martha Thompson.			
	"	3. Agnes m. [1]—— Caldwell, [2]—— Inskip.			
	"	4. William m. [1]——Caldwell, [2]—— Caldwell.			
	"	5. Susan.			
	"	6. Mary.			
	"	7. Samuel Crothers.			
	"	8. Charles.			
	"	9. George. No further record of this line.			

William Andrew Robinson,
1795-1871.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	MOLLY FISHER[5], Agnes Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		WILLIAM LOGAN.			
	VI	1. Mary Jean.			
	"	2. Esther, unmarried.			
	"	3. Abigail, m. Eli Smith.			
	"	4. Zillah.			
	"	5. Margaret Rainey.			
	"	6. James.			
	"	7. William.			
		No further record of this family.			
July 10, 1812.	V	MARY ROBINSON[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		FRANCIS LEECH.		1823	
	VI	1. George.	1813		
	"	2. Acsah.			
	"	3. ———, died early.			
	"	4. Francis.			
Mar. 9, 1820.	V	WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 20, 1795.	Mar. 10, 1871.	North East, Pa.
		NANCY COCHRAN.	Dec. 22, 1797.	Mar. 22, 1884.	North East, Pa.
	VI	1. Rosanna Blaine m. John Davidson McCord.	Aug. 14, 1821.	Dec. 18, 1886.	Philadelphia
	"	2. Alexander Cochran m. Catharine Mather Ely.	Nov. 26, 1822.	Dec. 31. 1875.	Sewickley, Pa.
	"	3. John F. m. Philena Alice Livingston.	Mar. 9, 1824.		Sewickley, Pa.
	"	4. Nancy Martin m. Alexander Cochran, M. D.	Mar. 30, 1826.	1875	North East, Pa.
	"	5. David, unmarried.	Jan. 30, 1828.	Jan. 7, 1895.	Allegheny, Pa.
	"	6. Thomas Hastings m. Mary Wolf Buehler.	Jan. 30, 1828.		Pittsburg, Pa.
	"	7. William Andrew m. Alice Blaine.	June 17, 1830.		Pittsburg, Pa.
	"	8. Samuel Martin, unmarried.	July 9, 1833.	May 20, 1902.	Pittsburg, Pa.

William Andrew Robinson, of the fifth generation from Thomas R., was born July 20, 1795, on a farm near the head of Shearman's creek, Perry county, Pennsylvania. He was taken by his parents to their new home in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in the township of North East. He was a farmer by occupation throughout his active life. When a young man and before his marriage he was a teacher during the winter in the common schools. He was a man of large intelligence, of practical wisdom, of great integrity of character, and of a thoroughly religious life. For many years he was a Ruling Elder in the First Presbyterian church of North East, where his father had served before him for nearly thirty years. Early in life he became a decided reformer in political life, in temperance, and a warm advocate of the abolition of slavery. He was among the earliest friends of the slave in Northern Pennsylvania, and stood firmly by his convictions when the friends of freedom were greatly in the minority and were under social ban. He left the old Whig party and joined the Free Soil movement, and was pronounced in his anti-slavery position in State and Church. His home was open as a refuge for the fleeing slave. The famous Fugitive Slave law and the Missouri Compromise bill were abominations in his sight. But he was no noisy fanatic. He loved the ways of peace. He lived in friendship with his neighbors, and during a long life had no disputes at law with any of his fellow men. He was universally respected and beloved for his pure and noble character and life. He spent a portion of the later years of his life in Pittsburg, with several of his children, but removed again to North East, where he died in 1871. He married, March 9, 1820, Nancy Cochran, daughter of *Alexander and Nancy (Martin) Cochran, with whom he lived in happy union for fifty-one years. She survived him thirteen years. She was through life, until her death at the age of eighty-seven years, a woman of great force of character, keen, bright, intelligent, a wise and ready helper, and a director in all good things. The eight sons and daughters all lived to manhood and womanhood, and ever most thankfully acknowledged the strong and happy influence of their parents upon the formation of their own characters and the shaping of their lives.

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*Alexander Cochran was the son of Hugh Cochran and Nancy (Beatty) Cochran, and was born at Wood Grange, County Down, Ireland, in 1766. He was the eldest of eight children, four sons and four daughters. He married Nancy Martin in 1795, and in the year 1802 the family came to America and settled in Ripley, Chautauqua county, New York. He was a farmer of unusually large means and was through life greatly respected for his integrity and Christian character. Their children were:

Nancy Cochran Robinson,
1797-1884.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 19, 1819.	V	HETTY ROBINSON[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1], ALVAH BARR.	Mar. 15, 1797.	Feb. 27, 1844.	Door Village, Ind.
				Mar. 10, 1861.	Door Village, Ind.
	VI	1. Mary Anne m. William Hilton.	Dec. 8, 1820.	Dec. 10, 1846.	Door Village, Ind.
	"	2. Julia m. James M. Hubbard.	Sep. 11, 1823.	Feb. 1, 1846.	
	"	3. Martha m. Wright Murphy.	Sep. 25, 1825.	Dec. 18, 1887.	
	"	4. Milton F. m. Catharine Johnson.	Nov. 13, 1829.		
		1. John m. Polly Shipboy; farmer.	Mar. 7, 1796.	Dec. 14, 1878.	Ripley, N. Y.
		2. Nancy m. William A. Robinson.	Dec. 22, 1797.	Mar. 22, 1884.	North East, Pa.
		3. Hugh m. Rachel Hampson; tanner.	Jan. 29, 1800.	May 12, 1872.	
		4. Alexander unmarried; merchant.	Oct. 7, 1802.	Nov. 16, 1882.	Joliet, Ill.
		5. Robert m. [1]Catharine Dinsmore, [2]Julia Barnard; minister.	Mar. 3, 1805.		Austinburg, Ohio.
		6. William m. Laura Fairchild; farmer.	Aug. 29, 1806.	Mar. 27, 1888.	
		7. Samuel.	Mar. 12, 1808.	Nov. 7, 1824.	Ripley, N. Y.
		8. Margaret m. Jedediah Loomis, farmer.	Dec. 23, 1809.	Nov. 1, 1881.	Ripley, N. Y.
		9. James m. Nancy Johnston; farmer.	Apr. 4, 1811.	May 14, 1891.	Ripley, N. Y.
		10. Martin m. Helen Gates; farmer.	Jan. 24, 1815.	Jan. 23, 1868.	Ripley, N. Y.
		11. Andrew m. Katharine Moore; minister.	Mar. 9, 1817.		Oneida, N. Y.
		12. David.	Mar. 19, 1819.	Mar. 4, 1825.	Ripley, N. Y.
		13. Eleanor m. Samuel C. Dickson, farmer.	June 25, 18.0.	Mar. 29, 1895.	S. Dakota.

Of the succeeding generation there were seventy-one. Robert C. was for many years a minister of the Congregational Church. Andrew was a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Princeton Theological Seminary, and for about thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Oneida Castle, New York.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	5. Edwin Thomas.	Dec. 22, 1832.	May 15, 1853.	
	"	6. Robinson A. m. Nancy Slocum.	July 6, 1838.		
	V	NANCY ROBINSON[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. WILLIAM DOTY.	Apr. 8, 1799.	Jan. 18, 1845.	Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.
	VI	1. Calvin Robinson m. Sarah A. Townsend.	Oct. 1, 1821.	Sep. 22, 1860.	
	"	2. Cordelia Robinson m. John F. Annis.	Apr. 10, 1825.	Apr. 14, 1900.	Springfield, Mass.
	"	3. William.	June 14, 1834.	Nov. 9. 1834.	
	V	GEORGE WASHINGTON ROBINSON[5], farmer, Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MATILDA WYLLIS.	June 12, 1801.	June 4, 1877.	Girard, Pa. Ripley, N. Y.
	VI	1. Sarah Matilda m. Newton Truesdale.	Dec. 25, 1826.	1863	
	"	2. Joseph Wyllis, farmer, m. [1]America Robertson; [2]Laura A. Graves.	May 25, 1829.		Girard, Pa.
	"	3. Josiah Whitney, farmer, m. Nancy Jane Ferguson.	May 25, 1829.	1898	Girard, Pa.
	"	4. Edwin Evans m. Rosetta J. Bailey.	Dec. 8, 1833.	Mar. 20, 1892.	
April 1831.	V	MARY ANN ROBINSON[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. *BENJAMIN ROYCE TUTTLE, builder.	Oct. 11, 1805.	July 31, 1839. May 14, 1860.	North East, Pa.
	VI	1. Edwin Rush m. Mary Sherwood.	1832	Dec. 27, 1863.	
	"	2. Thomas, died early.			

*Benjamin R. Tuttle was of a New England family that settled in North East, Pennsylvania, early in the present century. He was of English descent, a carpenter and builder by occupation. Few men have been more respected and beloved by their generation. For many years he was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church of North East, and at the time of his sudden and unex-

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	JOSEPH MCKINNEY ROBINSON[5], merchant, Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 26, 1808.	Dec. 13, 1843.	Galveston, Texas.
		SARAH L. CROSBY, of Albany, N. Y.		Oct. 14, 1865.	
	VI	1. Franklin Case m. Caroline Rutledge.	July 21, 1835.	May 9, 1897.	
	"	2. Frances Mary m. Alexander F. Williams.	July 31, 1837.		

Joseph McK. R. was a young man of unusual promise. Early in life he entered the mercantile profession, residing for some years in Albany, New York, where he was prominent among the Christian young men of the city. He married into a widely known family, the Crosbys. While still a young man he removed with his family to Texas as a merchant, and died at Galveston, at the early age of thirty-six. His widow and two children returned north, making their home at Davenport, Iowa.

1833	V	ALEXANDER HAMILTON ROBINSON[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 3, 1811.	Oct. 5, 1872.	Laporte, Ind.
		LOMIRA WYLLIS, of Ripley, N. Y.			
	VI	1. Mary, unmarried.	1834	1866	
	"	2. Lydia, m. James L. Angell.	1835		
	"	3. Wyllis.	1838	1851	
	"	4. Hamilton, unmarried.	1841	Oct. 10, 1881.	

Alexander H. R. was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, but shortly after his marriage removed to northern Indiana, where he spent his life. He was a farmer, a merchant, and a general business man, a man of great activity and public spirit, and filled several offices of public trust, as sheriff, member of the State Legislature, and an officer in the army during the Civil War of 1861-1865. He was a man of large popularity. His wife was from a New England family, residing at Ripley, New York.

pected death was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, United States of America, that was to meet that week at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Apr. 28, 1839.	V	ELIZA MCCORD ROBINSON[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Aug. 13, 1813.	Nov. 30, 1867.	North East, Pa.
		*DYER LOOMIS, magistrate.	Oct. 1, 1810.	Dec, 2, 1901.	
	VI	1. Mary Eliza, unmarried.	1841	1862	North East.
	"	2. Joseph Warren, m., no issue.	1843	1896	North East.
	"	3. George Lamartine.	1847	Aug. 26, 1862.	North East.
Aug. 14, 1838.	V	SAMUEL MCCORD ROBINSON[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 26, 1816.	Feb. 12, 1892.	Plymouth, Ohio.
		NANCY TOWNSEND.		Dec. 18, 1898.	
	VI	Mary Louise, unmarried.	Feb. 26, 1839.	July 27, 1888.	

Samuel McC. R. entered upon a mercantile life at an early age at Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he married the daughter of his partner. The largest part of his life was spent at Plymouth, Ohio, from 1845 to 1892, where he was a successful commission merchant of wide reputation. He was a man of upright and noble character, of handsome presence, tall, dignified and gentlemanly in his bearing, and a universal favorite among his fellow men. For many years he was a director of the S. M. and N. R. R., originator and vice president of the First National Bank, and had within his reach almost any office in the hands of his

*Mr. Loomis was of a large New England family that settled in Erie county in the earliest years of the century until his death, at a great age, in 1901, he was still an active business man. He had been in public office for more than half a century, and had been a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church of North East since Nov. 25, 1849. He was captain of Company C, 145th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late Civil War, 1861-1865, from Aug. 26, 1862, to Sept. 5, 1863. His son, Lamartine, was a member of his father's company, being discharged on surgeon's certificate. He will be long remembered for his sterling worth as a man, a citizen, and a Christian.

Samuel McCord Robinson,
1816-1892.

fellow citizens. It was said of him by a prominent business man of a neighboring city, "He is one of the grand men of the age, honest, just, and upright on all occasions, acting on the principle and spirit of the Golden Rule, a man of deep convictions, a staunch friend, a patriotic citizen, courteous to all, and loving in his household." He united with the Presbyterian Church in early life and died amid the consolations of the Christian faith. His body lies at Plymouth, Ohio.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	WILLIAM LOGAN[6], George Logan[5], Margaret R.[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ELIZABETH BAXTER.			
	VII	1. Nancy Fisher.			
	"	2. Mary Ann.			
	"	3. George Baxter.			
	"	4. James Fisher.			
	"	5. Eliza Jane.			
	"	6. Abigail Robinson.			
	"	7. Hettie Fisher.			
	"	8. Zillah Frazer.			
	"	9. Margaret.			
	"	10. William Rainey.			
	VI	SIDNEY JANE DOUGHERTY[6], Jean Robinson[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. GEORGE W. GRAVES.	May 3, 1817.	May 24, 1853. May. 1895.	Lexington, Ky.
	VII	1. John Robinson m. Mary E. Tarlton.	Aug. 6, 1832.		
	"	2. Fielding Louis m. Leotie Way.	July 19, 1833.		Bannock, Mont.
	"	3. Francis, unmarried.		July, 1896.	
	"	4. Henry Clay, killed by accident.		Sep. 1843.	
	"	5. Margaret m. George A. Sprake.	Apr. 29, 1840.		Cynthiana, Ky.
	"	6. James Dougherty m. Teresa C. Parker.	July 11, 1848.		Washington, D. C.
	"	7. Georgette m. John Thomas Hogg.	Nov. 13, 1845.		Cynthiana, Ky.
	"	8. Irene, died young.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	James Shannon Robinson[6], John M.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 12, 1830.	Nov. 17, 1859.	Carmi, Ill.
May 14, 1851.		[1]Emma S. Ready.	Oct. 31, 1831	Feb. 14, 1852.	
Aug. 1854.		[2]Lucy E. Harrow.	Apr. 6, 1829.	Mar. 26, 1866.	
	VII	1. Edwin Webb.	Feb. 7, 1852.	May 21, 1852.	
	"	2. Daughter.	1855	1855	
	"	3. Lucy Harrow m. —— Hawkins.	Mar. 11, 1857.		

James S. Robinson became a lawyer as was his father, and gave promise of high place and honors in his profession, but died at the early age of twenty-nine.

Aug. 22, 1872.	VI	Margaret Ratcliffe Robinson[6], John McC.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2] Thomas[1]. Robert F. Stewart.	Apr. 3, 1835.	Aug. 20, 1902.	Carmi, Ill.
	VII	Mary Robinson.	Aug. 4, 1873.		
Dec. 1, 1842.	VI	William Henry Palmer[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 12, 1823.	Apr. 5, 1891.	Denver, Col.,
		Jane Frances Cowherd, of Virginia.	Oct. 25, 1824.	Apr. 6, 1891.	Denver, Col.
	VII	1. Margaret Ann, unmarried.	Aug. 23, 1843.		Jackson Co., Mo.
Mar. 18, 1884.	"	2. Lawrence Kirtly m. Anna F. Carter.	Sep. 16, 1847.		Jackson Co., Mo.
Aug. 15. 1872.	"	3. America Virginia m. T. P. Bell, M. D.	June 11, 1849.	Mar. 29, 1891.	Denver, Col.
Mar. 19, 1873.	"	4. Sarah Elizabeth m. James B. Owsley.	Dec. 24, 1850.	Apr. 9, 1891.	Denver, Col.
	"	5. Charles Scott.	Mar. 5, 1852.	Feb. 4, 1873.	Georgetown, Col.
	"	6. William Henshaw, unmarried.	Feb. 15, 1854.		
	"	7. Mary Frances.	Mar. 6, 1856	Apr. 8, 1891.	Denver, Col.
	"	8. Catharine Izora, unmarried.	Feb. 17, 1858.		
Dec. 25, 1889.	"	9. Jonathan Haskell m. Cora Davidson.	Oct. 3, 1860.		
	"	10. Lucy Harriet.	May 24, 1863.		Nebraska City, Mo.

Col. William H. Palmer, son of Rev. Francis R. Palmer and Anne W. Robinson, belonged to a highly honored family in Missouri. The latter part of his life was spent largely in Colorado.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Sep. 14, 1842.	VI	JEAN BLACK PALMER[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 10, 1826.	June 28, 1887.	Fulton, Mo.
		NEWTON J. HOCKENSMITH, M. D.			
	VII	1. Newton J. m. Jane A. Watson.			
	"	2. Frank, killed in the Civil War, 1861-1865.			
	"	3. Mary, died in her fourth year.			
June 22, 1852.	VI	FRANCES ANNE PALMER[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 11. 1829.	Dec. 8. 1891.	St. Louis, Mo.
		BARTON S. GRANT.	Dec. 22, 1819.	Sep. 12, 1891.	
	VII	1. Morris D. m. Alice Reggs.	Feb. 28. 1855.		
	"	2. Frank P. m. Mary Lewis Wisdom.	Feb. 8, 1857.		
	"	3. Lee Wiley m. Zoe B. Nelson.	Jan. 27, 1865.		
June 12, 1855.	VI	CHARLES NATHANIEL PALMER, M. D.[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 25, 1831.	July 20, 1899.	Warrensburg, Mo.
		[1]SUSAN A. COOK.		Oct. 11, 1875.	
		[2]M. J. HOLLINGSWORTH.			
	VII	1. Lutie C.			
	"	2. Mary B.			
	"	3. Francis A.		Jan. 22, 1883.	
	"	4. Jonathan Robinson, died in infancy.			
	"	5. Patty.			
	"	6. Charles Nathaniel, Jr.			
Dec. 2 1899.		7. Grace m. J. S. Griffith.			St. Joseph, Mo.

Dr. C. N. Palmer, son of Rev. Francis R. Palmer and Anne W. Robinson, was born in Scott county, Kentucky. He was for many years a practicing physician in Lawson, Ray county, Missouri, where his children were born. He afterwards removed to St. Louis, where he resided for some years, and thence in 1897 to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he died July 20, 1899. Dr. Palmer was awarded at different institutions of learning the degrees of A. B., A. M., and M. D., being a graduate of the State University of Missouri, of St. Louis Medical College, and a post graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Atlantic Monthly, but withdrew from the publication at the breaking out of the Civil War of 1861-1865, as his sympathies were with the Southern cause. Dr. Palmer was a man of mark, a typical gentleman of the old school, polite and courteous to a fault, and a man of broad culture, whose views when expressed inspired thorough respect. His home life was ideal in the strong and true sympathy that bound its members in the closest ties. Death came to him suddenly from heart failure and he passed away painlessly, greatly beloved and lamented.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	EMILY JANE ROBINSON[6], James F.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 14, 1827.	Nov. 1879.	Lexington, Ky.
		[1]JOHN B. BURBRIDGE.			
		[2]WILLIAM S. DOWNEY.			Lexington, Ky.
		[3]HAMILTON BUSBY.			New York City.
	VII	1. John.			
	"	2. Susan Robinson m. Lewis Braxton Grigsby.			
	"	3. Willina Barnes m. James Barclay.			
	"	4. Mary Sheves.			
June 9, 1859.	VI	JAMES FISHER ROBINSON, 2d[6], James F.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Nov. 25, 1832.	Feb. 6, 1892.	Lexington, Ky.
		MARY WHEELER.	April 1837.		
	VII	1. James Wheeler, died early.	Oct. 11, 1860.		
	"	2. Willie Braxton.	Sep. 10, 1862.	June 25, 1863.	

Charles Nathaniel Palmer,
1831-1888.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	3. Abigail.	Oct. 4, 1864.	Aug. 15, 1865.	
	"	4. Thomas Bush.	July 31, 1866.	Dec. 26. 1888.	
	"	5. Eliza Wheeler.	Aug. 14, 1868.		
	"	6. Mary Elizabeth.	Jan. 21, 1871.		

Gen. James F. R., as he was familiarly known, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1832. He graduated from Georgetown College in the class of 1853, and two years later went to Iowa, where he was successful in land speculations. In 1859 he married Mary Wheeler of Winchester, Kentucky. During the Civil War he was for a time Quartermaster General of Kentucky, and was an open and out-spoken friend of the Union. During many years he held various offices in the municipal government of Lexington, Kentucky, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was City Collector for many years and at the time of his death he was City Treasurer. Under the administration of President Cleveland he was Collector of Internal Revenues for four years. For nearly twenty years he was President of the Kentucky Association for the culture of thorough-bred horses. He was a conspicuous citizen of Lexington, and was closely identified with its interests and those of his native State. The public testimonials to his worth, made at his decease, indicated the high and general esteem in which he was held, and his social qualities and private life gave him hosts of personal friends and the tender attachment of his family.

The loss of his popular and talented son, Thomas Bush, by an accident, at the early age of twenty-two years, was deeply felt by the father and mourned by a large circle of friends, who anticipated for him a life of large success.

The Robinson family, that during the first half of the nineteenth century was a large one in Kentucky, has at the close of the century, by death and removal to other parts of the United States, become almost extinct. Very few who bear the name now survive within the State. Of those who have gone elsewhere and generally to the South and West, nearly all are now unknown to other branches of the family. During the Civil War of 1861-1865, the families were arrayed on both sides of the conflict and probably fought on the same field. The descendants

of Thomas Robinson, first, are widely scattered through the country, are apparently decreasing in their numbers and are becoming complete strangers to one another.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 24. 1846.	VI	Rosanna Blaine Robinson[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Aug 14, 1821.	Dec. 18, 1886.	Phila., Pa.
		*John Davidson McCord.	Dec. 4, 1808.	July 1, 1900.	Phila., Pa.
	VII	1. Charles Clifford m. Sarah Smyth.	July 28, 1847.		Beaver, Pa.
	"	2. Ella.	Sept. 24,		Phila., Pa.
	"	3. Mary Robinson m. Joseph DeF. Junkin.	June 27,		Phila., Pa.

Rosanna B. R., eldest daughter of Wm. A. and Nancy Robinson, was born at North East, Pa., where she spent her early life. For a year or more she was a student at Oberlin College, then for a time a private teacher at Pittsburg, Pa., until her marriage in 1846. Mrs. McCord won through life the esteem of all, and the deepest devotion and love of her family and friends for her peculiarly attractive character. Of her it might be said, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou exeellest them all." She was for many years an active and earnest church member in Pittsburg and in Philadelphia, in the latter city serving for many years as the Treasurer of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

*John Davidson McCord, the son of James and Susan (Davidson) McCord, was born at Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa. The family belonged to that large body of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who from 1720 to 1760 settled near the Susquehanna in Central Pennsylvania. The McCords, Robinsons, Blaines, Moorheads, and other families were intermarried from an early date and shared in the hardships of the early times. In early life Mr. McCord became a hatter by trade. In 1833 in company with two friends he opened at Pittsburg a house for the hat and fur trade. The business in 1847 fell wholly into the hands of himself and a younger brother, James S. McCord, under the name of McCord & Co. The firm is still conducted (1901) under the same name. Mr. McCord was a very successful business man, and having secured a competence he retired from active service in 1867, and spent the closing years of his life in Philadelphia, passing away on July 1, 1900, in his 92d year. He became closely connected

ALEXANDER COCHRAN ROBINSON,
1822-1875.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 23, 1863.	VI	ALEXANDER COCHRAN ROBINSON[6], William A.[5] Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. CATHERINE MATHER ELY.	Nov. 26, 1822.	Dec. 31, 1875.	Sewickley, Pa.
	VII	1. Alexander Cochran m. Emma Jones.	Oct. 19, 1864.		
	"	2. Selden Marvin.	Nov. 20, 1866.		
	"	3. Rosalina.	Nov. 19, 1871.	Mar. 12, 1876.	
	"	4. Philip Ely.	Mar. 18, 1875.		

Alexander C. R., eldest son of Wm. A. and Nancy Robinson, was born at the paternal home in the township of North East, Erie Co., Pa., where he spent his childhood and early youth. At the early age of seventeen, he began to teach in the public schools. Manhood began precociously with him. He early determined to leave home and make his own fortune, and before the close of his 19th year he "went west" and began farming in the summer and teaching school in the winter in Laporte Co., Indiana. His experiences as given by himself in his letters are very interesting. Not meeting with the coveted success at farming where crops were doubtful, he went to Chicago, then in its youth, and engaged in mercantile life, purchasing ground that a few years later proved to be of very great value. Summoned to Pittsburg he disposed of his interests in Chicago and in the year 1848 entered into the fur and hat trade with McCord & Co. A short time later, in connection with his brothers, a large carpet house was opened and the business was carried on successfully

both at Pittsburg and Philadelphia with public enterprises and benevolent institutions. For forty-five years he served as a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church and became prominent in the government of several of its benevolent, educational, and religious agencies. His life was one of honorable and successful efforts to live worthily, bless his fellowmen, and serve his God. Few men ever won a heartier esteem from his fellow citizens or a deeper love from his Christian brethren. He reached his great age in the quiet and happy possession of all his faculties and ready for his departure from earth. His body was laid to rest in the family lot at Pittsburg.

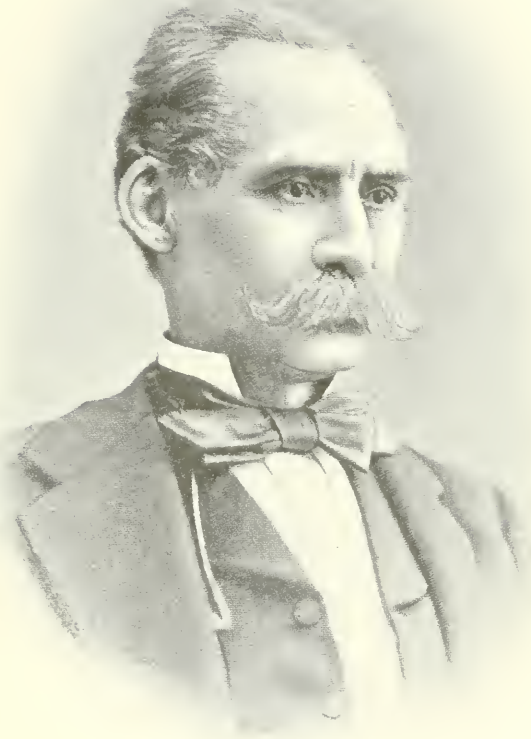
for several years. In 1863, when the banking house of Robinson Bros. was formed, he became a member of the firm and continued in it until his death, December 31, 1875. A. C. R. was from early life thoughtful beyond his years, making his profession of faith in Jesus Christ at the age of twelve. Through life he was a conservative in politics and religious views, a man of fine business qualities, a lover of the best literature, a man of incorruptible integrity, and a sincere and devout Christian. To his younger brothers he was greatly devoted and ready for any sacrifice that would promote their welfare.

He found his wife in Ripley, N. Y. She still survives him after a quarter of a century, and his son A. C. R., Jr., is a member of the firm of Robinson Bros. The mother is of New England origin and the family can be traced back through the names of Ely, Marvin, Mather, etc., for many generations.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Feb., 1861.	VI	JOHN F. ROBINSON[6], William A.[5] Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. PHILENA ALICE LIVINGSTON. No issue.	Mar. 9, 1824.		Sewickley, Pa.

John F. R., second son of Wm. A. and Nancy Robinson, was born in the township of North East, Erie Co., Pa., March 9, 1824. After school and academy and farm days were over, he was for a time in a general dry goods and grocery store in Ripley, N. Y. In the year 1848, he came to Pittsburg and was for a few years in the dry goods store of Murphy and Burchfield, then became a partner in the carpet house of Robinson & Co., and about 1863 united with his brothers in forming the banking house of Robinson Bros. He continued a member of the firm until 1891, when his failing health led him to withdraw.

Since the year 1870 he has resided in Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburg, on the banks of the Ohio. His life from his early manhood has been a very busy one. For the last twenty-one years he has been a Ruling Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Sewickley. His wife is a member of a family of New England origin, who came to Pittsburg in 1833. Her father was a manufacturer in iron, and a Ruling Elder in the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg.



JOHN F. ROBINSON,
1824-

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 10, 1860.	VI	Nancy Martin Robinson[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 30, 1826.	1875	North East, Pa.
		Alexander Cochran, M. D.	Jan. 11, 1825.	Oct. 12, 1865.	Westfield, N. Y.
	VII	1. William Robinson m. Frances Mildred Parker.	Apr. 6, 1864.		Knoxville, Tenn.

Nancy M. R., was a woman of remarkably unselfish and lovely character, and a most devoted Christian. More than any of the children of her parents, her life was given to them; her married life being but five brief years. Dr. C. was a physician in Westfield, N. Y., a man of high character and great devotion to his profession, and with a rapidly growing practice.

	VI	David Robinson[6], William A.[5] Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 30, 1828.	Jan. 7, 1895.	Pittsburg, Pa.

David R., son of William A. and Nancy (Cochran) Robinson, was born at North East, Pa., on Jan. 30, 1828. His parents were both of Scotch-Irish descent and of Presbyterian ancestry as far back as the lines of lineage have been traced. The mother was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1797, and was brought to this country by her parents in 1802. The ancestors of his father had been in this country since about 1730, being residents of the Cumberland Valley, Pa., and among its earliest settlers. It was one of the choicest of Christian homes into which David Robinson was born. It was no home of worldly wealth, but rather one of hardy and manly struggle in which all the members of the household were taught to share. It was a country home where amid the quietness of farm life were daily illustrated the beauty and power of true religion. It was an intelligent home, full of quickening influences. To parental training was added in early youth the discipline of the country school. This was followed by the village select school, four miles away, where preparation for college life was begun.

In the fall of 1845, after a few months of special study, David

Robinson was admitted as a freshman into Oberlin College, with the expectation of completing the course and entering upon a professional life. Failing health and other causes defeated the purpose, and in the fall of 1848 he entered the banking house of William H. Williams, of Erie, Pa. Early in 1850 he was called to Pittsburg and became a clerk in the well-known house of N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers. Within a couple of years, he entered the banking house of Thompson Bell and became one of its partners. A few years later was organized the banking firm of Robinson, McClain & Co., which in 1863 was succeeded by the house of Robinson Bros., five brothers eventually entering into the partnership, Alexander C., John F., David, William A., and Samuel M. He was a member of the firm at his death. For over forty years he was closely connected with the business interests of Pittsburg. He became widely known and very highly esteemed for his ability and integrity and was called to positions of trust. He was yet more closely identified with the religious interests of the city and of the Presbyterian Church throughout the country. All religious movements awakened his interest, and they summoned him to their help not in vain. Trusteeships, Treasurerships, and Directorships were thrust upon him. He became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg on July 1st, 1855, and was soon afterwards called to serve as S. S. Superintendent, Trustee, and Ruling Elder. The latter office he filled until his death, thirty-three years. At different times he was a member of the higher courts of the church, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, and for several years he served most efficiently the Western Theological Seminary in the three-fold capacity of Trustee, Director, and Treasurer. The benevolent organizations of the city turned to him for counsel. He was a generous and large giver to church needs and to general charities. The triumph of his life came in the last few years—years of physical pain but of ceaseless effort to carry out plans of general blessing, one of the last of which was securing an endowment of $70,000 for the Theological Seminary of which he was a Director. His religious life was calm and clear and strong. He never wavered as he walked amid the doubt and darkness of a world of unbelief and sin. He was hopeful, full of generous charity toward all men. His death was sudden and unanticipated. He closed his eyes and was gone. His body sleeps in the family lot beside his parents in the cemetery at North East, Pa.

David Robinson,
1828-1895.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
May 13, 1856.	VI	THOMAS HASTINGS ROBINSON[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 30, 1828.		Pittsburg, Pa.
		MARY WOLF BUEHLER.	May 10, 1833.	Oct. 20, 1901.	
	VII	1. Henry Buehler.	Dec. 27, 1857.	Dec. 30, 1857.	
	"	2. Anna Margaretta.	July 21, 1859.	Dec. 23, 1881.	
	"	3. William Andrew m. Anna Green MacLaren.	Sept.25, 1861.		
	"	4. Eliza McCormick m. George Richmond Fleming.	Aug. 5, 1863.		
	"	5. Edward Orth m. Mary Baird McKnight.	May 20, 1865.		
	"	6. Thomas Hastings, jr., m. Anna Jacobus Scott.	Feb. 6, 1871.		
	"	7. Mary Buehler.	Jan. 26, 1874.		

Thomas H. R., twin brother of David R. and son of William Andrew Robinson and Nancy Cochran Robinson, was born in the township of North East, Erie Co., Pa., January 30, 1828. He received his early education in the common schools of the day and in the Ripley Academy, Ripley, N. Y. After spending a year in the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College, he entered the College as Freshman in 1846, and graduated from it in 1850. The vacations in his College course were spent in teaching common and select schools, and for over a year after his graduation he was engaged in teaching in a Classical and English Academy at Ashtabula, O., and in a Normal School at Farrington, O.

Having made a public confession of Christ during his college course he devoted his life to the gospel ministry, and in the winter of 1851-1852 he entered the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., and completed its three years course in May, 1854. On June 15, 1854, he was received under the care of the Presbytery of Ohio, since divided into the Presbyteries of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and on the same day, after examination, was licensed to preach the gospel. His first sermon was delivered on June 20, 1854, in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, of which he was a member. Upon the following Sabbath, June 27, 1854,

upon the first Sabbath in July, 1854, and on the Wednesday evening intervening, he gave by invitation five discourses to the congregation of the English Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, Pa. (now the Market Square church), and on July 5th he was unanimously called to be colleague pastor of the church with the Rev. William R. DeWitt, D. D. The call was accepted and early in October, 1854, he came to Harrisburg and entered upon the duties of his office.

On October 17th he was received as a licentiate into the Presbytery of Harrisburg (N. S.), and on January 21, 1855, he was ordained and installed as co-pastor of the church. The colleague relationship with Dr. DeWitt lasted thirteen years, but for most of the time Dr. DeWitt gave the duties of the charge to his colleague. Upon his death in 1867 the sole charge of the church was continued by the younger colleague, until the relationship was dissolved by the Presbytery of Carlisle to take effect on the first Sabbath of June, 1884. He continued to fill the pulpit until the last Sabbath in June, the thirtieth anniversary of his first sermon to the congregation, when he preached his farewell discourse.

In November, 1883, he was called by the Directors of the Western Theological Seminary to the Re-union Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric, Pastoral Theology, and Church Government. He accepted the call but was unable to enter upon the duties of the Seminary until January, 1885. This position he held until May, 1901, when he retired.

Many duties outside of the pastorate and professorship have been laid upon him. He was for many years a Trustee and President pro tem. of Wilson College for Women, Chambersburg, Pa., from 1875 to 1887 a Trustee of Princeton College, N. J., and has been for several years a Trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and of the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburg, Pa. From 1875 to 1884 he was a Director in the Western Theological Seminary.

He was moderator of the Synod of Pennsylvania (N. S.) in 1861, and at the Re-union of the O. S. and N. S. Presbyterian Churches in 1870 he was made Stated Clerk of the Synod of Harrisburg. He held this office until the consolidation of the four Synods in Pennsylvania into one, when he was chosen Stated Clerk of the new Synod of Pennsylvania, resigning in 1884, when he began the work of his Professorship.

During the Civil War, 1861-1865, he was a member of the United States Christian Commission, directing its work in Central Pennsylvania and for two or three months visiting the battlefields of Tennessee and Virginia in 1863.

Thomas Hastings Robinson,
1828-

He was a member of the General Assembly N. S. in 1858 and 1866, and of the re-united Assemblies of 1873, 1882, and 1892, and was a delegate to the Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world at the meetings held in London, 1875 and 1889.

On May 13, 1856, he married Mary Wolf Buehler, of Harrisburg, Pa., daughter of Col. Henry and Anna Margaretta (Wolf) Buehler. The mother was the only daughter of Hon. George Wolf, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1829-1835. The ancestry of Mrs. Robinson on both her father's and mother's side were German and Moravian in descent.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 20, 1874.	VI	WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 17, 1830.		Pittsburg, Pa.
		ALICE ELIZABETH BLAINE.	1834.		
	VII	1. Alice.	Mar. 29, 1876.		
	"	2. Alexander Blaine.	Apr. 7, 1878.		
	"	3. William Andrew.	Aug. 22, 1880.		

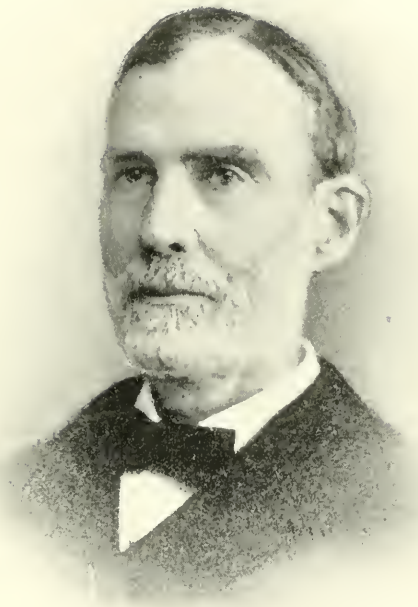
William A. R., the fifth son of William A. and Nancy Cochran Robinson, was born in the township of North East, Erie Co., Pa., June 17, 1830. His boyhood and early youth were spent amid the experiences and training of home and school and farm life, the school life ending with the Academy and Normal School. Abandoning the life of the farm he came to Pittsburg in 1853 and was for a few years in the carpet store of Robinson & Co. Then he became a partner in the firm of Livingston & Co., a foundry and machine manufacturing company.

At the opening of the Civil War in 1861, W. A. Robinson was among the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand soldiers of the Army of the Union. His war record is here given:

He enlisted as a private in Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, 38th Pennsylvania Volunteers. This company was known as "The Pittsburg Rifles." The date of his enlistment was April 17, 1861. He was mustered in May 1, 1861. He was promoted to Corporal, then to Sergeant, and the company came on at once to Washington, D. C. On November 1, 1861, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in the 73d Penna. Volunteers, and on November 5, 1861, was

commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers. On February 13, 1862, he received a commission as Captain of Co. E, and on March 25, 1865, was made Major of the Regiment—not mustered—and on May 22, 1865, he was commissioned as Lieut. Col. of the Regiment, 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Later he was created Brevet Colonel and Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Below is a record of services rendered. On reaching Washington, he was assigned to the Third Brigade, McCall's Division, Pennsylvania Reserves. September, 1861, he was put on picket duty at Great Falls, Maryland. In November he was transferred with his regiment to the Fourth Brigade, Gen. McCook's Division, Department of the Ohio, Camp on the Nolin River, Tennessee. In December, the 77th was transferred to the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Department of the Ohio, and arrived at Nashville, Tenn., March 2, 1862. Operations on Decatur and Nashville R. R. Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. Duty at Pittsburg Landing, April and May, 1862. Siege of Corinth, Miss., May 26-30. Operations along the line of the Memphis and Tennessee R. R. Defence of Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25. Fern Creek, October 1. Lawrenceburg, October 8 and 9. Transferred to Third Brigade, Second Division, Department of the Cumberland. Scout duty during November. Lavergne, Tenn., Nov. 27. December at Triune, Tenn. Murfreesboro, or Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863. Wounded slightly in battle at Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862. 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, scout and fatigue duty near Murfreesboro, until June. Selected by Gen. Rosecrans' order as member of the roll of honor to form a proposed regiment for special service (regiment never organized). June 24, Lafayette, Tenn. June 25, Liberty Gap. Sept. 17-18, McLemore's Cave. Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20. Wounded on head and prisoner of war, Sept. 19. Taken east and confined in Libbey Prison, Richmond, Va.; Salisbury, N. C.; Macon, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.; under fire of Union guns from Charleston Harbor while at Charleston; removed to stockade, at Columbia, S. C. Exchanged November, 1864; returned to his command of the 77th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16. In pursuit of enemy to Huntsville, Ala., and on duty at Huntsville until March 13, 1865. Expedition to Bull's Gap, East Tenn., March and April, 1865. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps, June, 1865. Ordered to Texas, removed thither via New Orleans, La. On duty on Guadalupe River, near Victoria, Texas. Returned north by sea. Discharged Dec. 5, 1865, and finally mustered out with the regiment at Camp Cad-



Samuel Martin Robinson,
1833-1902.

walader, near Philadelphia, Jan., 1866. W. A. Robinson's army life was filled with events of great interest. Since the close of the war he has been an active member of the banking house of Robinson Bros., in which he is now, 1902, the senior partner; a prominent man in the Grand Army circles, in the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and in the Chickamauga Battlefield Association. He has also taken part in the benevolent, educational, and religious agencies of Pittsburg. He is a Ruling Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg and a Trustee of the Western Theological Seminary. He married in 1874 Alice E. Blaine, of North East, Pa., daughter of Alex. W. Blaine, of North East, and granddaughter of Alex. T. Blaine, one of the first settlers of Erie county, Pa.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	SAMUEL MARTIN ROBINSON[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 9, 1833.	May 20, 1902.	Pittsburg, Pa.

Samuel Martin R., the youngest son of William Andrew and Nancy Cochran Robinson, was born in North East township, Pa. His early life was spent in the paternal home. On December 15, 1853, he joined his brothers at Pittsburg, Pa., and on December 16th entered the banking house of Thompson Bell, leaving it in July, 1858, to enter the First National Bank of Pittsburg. Here he filled the position of teller until his resignation on account of impaired health in February, 1870. The five years that followed were spent mainly at North East, Pa., withdrawn from active business. He returned to Pittsburg in 1875, and for five years was President of the South Pittsburg Gas Works, controlled by Robinson Bros. He then became a member of the banking house, from which he retired about 1896. At the time of his death, in 1902, he was residing in Pittsburg.

Dec. 8, 1844.	VI	MARY ANNE BARR[6], Hetty Robinson[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 8, 1820.	Dec. 10, 1846.	
		WILLIAM HILTON, carriagemaker.		Mar. 4, 1894.	Mishawaka, Ind.
	VII	1. Mary Ellen, unmarried.	Feb., 1846.		Mayfield, Cal.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
1844.	VI	JULIA BARR[6], Hetty Robinson[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JAMES M. HUBBARD.	Sept. 11, 1823.	Feb. 1, 1846.	
	VII	1. Julia C. m. George Gordon.			Hayward, Cal.
	VI	MARTHA BARR[6], Hetty Robinson[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. WRIGHT MURPHY.	Sept. 25, 1825.	Dec. 18, 1887.	
	VII	1. Robinson Barr m. Lina V. Johnson.	May 11, 1849.		Front Royal, Va.
	"	2. Martha Charlotte m. Dr. Clarence M. Whiting.	Jan. 4, 1851.		Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
	"	3. Frances Ella m. William Holyoke.	Apr. 27, 1855.		Topeka, Kansas.
	VI	MILTON F. BARR[6], Hetty Robinson[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. CATHARINE JOHNSON.	Nov. 13, 1829.		Harrison, Idaho.
	VII	1. Margaret Lovina m. Rev. Alfred C. Walkup.	Apr. 3, 1855.	Aug. 8, 1888.	
	"	2. William Milton m. Jane Chambers Allen.	May 10, 1857.		Sanger, Cal.
	"	3. Robinson Lincoln m. Anna E. Edmiston.	Mar. 14, 1860.		Fresno, Cal.
	"	4. Hetty Martha m. Thomas P. Campbell.	May 3, 1864.		Western Park, Kan.
	"	5. Oliver Edwin m. Dora M. Topping.	June 11, 1866.		St. Maries, Idaho.
	VI	ROBINSON A. BARR[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. NANCY SLOCUM.	July 6, 1838.		
	VII	1. Hetty Ann.	June 8, 1866.	Mar. 29, 1867.	
	"	2. Edwin Robinson.	Aug. 1, 1868.	July 23, 1874.	
	"	3. George Slocum.	Jan. 13, 1875.	Sep. 10, 1896.	
	"	4. William M.	Aug. 26, 1878.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	CALVIN ROBINSON DOTY[6], Nancy R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 1, 1821.	Sep. 22, 1860.	
		SARAH A. TOWNSEND.	1822	Aug. 22, 1855.	
	VII	1. Kate Carol m. Elisha Burr Maynard.	Nov. 28, 1847.	Apr. 24, 1889.	Springfield, Mass.
	"	2. Emma Francis.	Oct. 20, 1849.	Feb. 20, 1850.	
	"	3. Wm. Henry Calvin m. Ella Frances Maynard.	Aug. 27, 1852.		
	"	4. Sarah Louisa m. Edgar L. Hills.	June 28, 1855.		
	VI	SARAH MATILDA ROBINSON[6], George W.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 25, 1826.	1863	Conneautville, Pa. ✓
		NEWTON TRUESDALE.			
	VII	1. Geo. Henry, unmarried.	May 25, 1855.	Dec. 18, 1899.	Conneautville.
	VI	JOSIAH WHITNEY ROBINSON[6], George W.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas.[1]	Mar. 25, 1829.	Apr. 3, 1898.	Farmer, Girard, Pa.
		NANCY JANE FERGUSON.			
June 2, 1892.	VII	1. Mary Matilda m. Edward H. Lichtenwalner.	Jan. 30, 1860.		
	"	2. Jane America.	June 15, 1866.	Sep. 20, 1868.	
	VI	JOSEPH WYLLIS ROBINSON[6], George W.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 25, 1829.		Farmer, Girard, Pa.
		[1]AMERICA ROBERTSON			
April 4, 1896.		[2] LAURA A. GRAVES.			
		No issue.			
	VI	EDWIN EVANS ROBINSON[6], George W.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 8, 1833.	Mar. 20, 1892.	Erie, Pa.
		ROSETTA J. BAILEY.			
	VII	1. William E.			
	"	2. Walter.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
June 15, 1855.	VI	EDWIN RUSH TUTTLE[6], Mary Ann R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1832	Dec. 27, 1863.	Chicago.
		MARY SHERWOOD.	Aug. 29, 1837.	July 15, 1874.	
	VII	1. Edith Sherwood.	Nov. 9, 1858.	June 16, 1881.	Sewickley, Pa.
	"	2. Annie Robinson m. Rev. W. H. Jeffers, D. D.	Sep. 5, 1860.		
	"	3. Mary Georgianna.	Mar. 19, 1863.	Jan. 1, 1890.	
Feb. 4, 1875.	VI	FRANKLIN CASE ROBINSON[6], Joseph[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas.[1]	July 21, 1835.	May 9, 1897.	Davenport, Iowa.
		CAROLINE RUTLEDGE.			
	VII	Alice Florence.			
Feb. 19, 1858.	VI	FRANCES MARY ROBINSON[6], Joseph[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 31. 1837.		
		ALEXANDER F. WILLIAMS.	June, 1826.	Dec. 15, 1887.	Davenport, Iowa.
	VII	1. Ella Ophelia m. John S. Thompson.	Mar. 5, 1859.		
	"	2. Anna Sarah m. J. Price Crawford, M. D.	Feb. 15. 1862.		
	"	3. Frederick Crosby.	Sep. 11, 1870.	Sep. 21, 1894.	Davenport, Iowa.
	"	4. Joseph Robinson.	Mar. 19, 1876.	Feb. 16, 1894.	Davenport, Iowa.
	VI	LYDIA ROBINSON[6], Alexander H.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1835		
		JAMES L. ANGELL.			
	VII	1. Harriet Robinson.			

Col. John Robinson Graves,
1832-

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
June 6, 1854.	VII	JOHN ROBINSON GRAVES[7], Sidney J. D.[6], Jean Robinson[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARY E. TARLTON.	Aug. 6. 1832.		Lexington, Ky.
	VIII	1. Eugene Robinson.	Nov. 20. 1855.	Jan. 19, 1868.	
	"	2. Edwin Tarlton.	Mar. 31, 1857.		
	"	3. Francis Sidney.	Apr. 10, 1860.		
	"	4. Clarence Scott m. Cora Marshall.	June 7, 1864.		
	"	5. George Wilbur.	Feb. 10, 1867.		
	"	6. Viola Robinson.	April 2, 1869.	May 27, 1870.	
	"	7. Robert Lee.	June 9, 1874.		
	"	8. Claude Rogers.	Mar. 2, 1878.		

John Robinson Graves, eldest son of George W. Graves and Sidney J. Dougherty, his wife, was born August 6, 1832, in Kentucky. He was educated at the Western Military Institute and the Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Ky., from the latter of which he was graduated in 1854, and removed to Missouri the same year. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Southern army as Colonel of the Second Missouri Infantry, and was engaged in most of the battles fought in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was captured and held as a prisoner during the last year of the war, and when peace was restored he returned to Kentucky. On September 1, 1867, he was elected Principal of the Lexington city schools and continued to fill the position until September 1, 1881, when he was elected Principal of the Dudley High School of Lexington. This position he still fills. Col. Graves while in the army showed the qualities of a brave and honorable soldier, and his success as an educator for more than a third of a century has been marked by the approval and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Feb. 18, 1877.	VII	FIELDING LOUIS GRAVES[7], Sidney J. D.[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 19, 1833.		Bannock, Montana.
		LEOTIE WAY.	Nov. 29, 1859.		
	VIII	1. Georgie.	Mar. 31, 1878.		
	"	2. Fielding L., Jr.	Mar. 3, 1880.		
	"	3. Edith.	Feb. 23, 1882.		
	"	4. Harry C.	May 15, 1886.		
	"	5. Lilah.	Mar. 5, 1890.		
Oct. 10, 1861.	VII	MARGARET J. GRAVES[7], Sidney J. D.[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Apr. 29, 1840.		Cynthiana, Ky.
		GEORGE A. SPRAKE.			
	VIII	1. George Graves.	May 11, 1863.	Sep. 20, 1891.	Atlanta, Ga.
Nov. 24, 1891.	"	2. Frank Graves m. Kate A. Broadwell.	Feb. 7, 1866.		Cynthiana, Ky.
	"	3. Elizabeth Gibson.	June 20, 1868.	Feb. 23, 1877.	Denver, Col.
	"	4. Richard Anderson.	May 6, 1871.		Cynthiana, Ky.
	"	5. Sidney Fielding.	Jan. 25, 1874.		Cynthiana, Ky.
	"	6. Dixie Lee.	July 12, 1876.		
Nov. 9, 1869.	VII	JAMES DOUGHERTY GRAVES[7], Sidney J. D.[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 11, 1843.	Feb. 22 1921	Congress Heights, Washington, D. C.
		TERESA C. PARKER.	June 16, 1851.	Feb. 25 1923	
	VIII	1. Sidney M. m. Edward G. Wright.	Jan. 9, 1871.		
	"	2. James Clay m. Roberta M. Bryant.	Mar. 19, 1872.		
	"	3. Jefferson Sharp.	Feb. 5, 1879.	Mar. 26, 1881.	
	"	4. Llewellyn.	Mar. 28, 1881.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	5. Gertrude.	Sep. 2, 1883.	May 8, 1887.	
	"	6. Barak Thomas.	Sep. 16, 1886.		
June 27, 1870.	VII	GEORGETTE GRAVES[7], Sidney J. D.[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JOHN THOMAS HOGG.	Nov. 13, 1845.		Cynthiana, Ky.
	VIII	1. Clara Fielding m. S. B. Smith.	Dec. 7. 1872.		
	"	2. Frank Thomas.	Mar. 1, 1882.		
Aug. 15, 1872.	VII	AMERICA VIRGINIA PALMER[7], William H. P.[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. T. R. BELL, M. D.	June 11, 1849.	Mar. 29, 1891.	Georgetown, Col.
	VIII	1. Mary Willina.	Oct. 27, 1881.		
	"	2. Charles Jasper.	June 16, 1885.		
Mar. 19, 1873.	VII	SARAH ELIZABETH PALMER[7], William H. P.[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JAMES B. OWSLEY.	Dec. 24, 1850.	Apr. 9, 1891.	Denver, Col.
	VIII	1. Martha Frances.	Aug. 9. 1874.		Georgetown, Col.
	"	2. Mary Catharine m. ——— Boten.	Dec. 21, 1876.		
	"	3. Bryant Palmer.	Dec. 20. 1883.	Dec. 24, 1884.	
Dec. 25, 1889.	VII	JONATHAN HASKELL PALMER[7], William H. P.[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. CORA DAVIDSON.	Oct. 3. 1860.		Lake City, Col.
	VIII	1. William Samuel.	Sep. 6, 1890.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	Dr. Newton J. Hockensmith, Jr.[7], Jean B. P.[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Fulton, Mo.
		Jane A. Watson.			
	VIII	1. Frank W.			
	"	2. Rowena M. m. E. V. Beach.		Dec. 4, 1899.	
	"	3. Fanny L.			
	"	4. Watson.			
	"	5. Newton.			
Aug. 19, 1891.	VII	Frank Palmer Grant[7], Frances A. P.[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 8, 1857.		Jefferson City, Mo.
		Mary Lewis Wisdom.			
	VIII	Barton Stone.	June 19, 1892.		
	VII	Lee Wiley Grant[7], Frances A. P.[6], Anne W. R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 27, 1865.		
		Zoe B. Nelson.			
	VIII	1. Barton Nelson.	Nov. 25, 1890.		
	"	2. Irene Frances.	Aug. 18, 1894.		
	"	3. Esther Robinson.	Apr. 4, 1896.		
	VII	Susan Robinson Burbridge[7], Emily R.[6], James F.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		Lewis Braxton Grigsby.			
	VIII	1. Fanny.	June 12, 1863.		
	VII	Willina Barnes Burbridge[7], Emily R.[6], James F.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		James Barclay.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Emily Robinson m. Ferdinand Eugene Crassons.	Apr. 23, 1872.		
	"	2. James.			
Mar. 19, 1885.	VII	CHARLES CLIFFORD McCORD[7], Rosanna B. R.[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 28, 1847.		Beaver, Pa.
		SARAH E. SMYTH.	Aug. 11, 1854.		
	VIII	1. Charles Clifford, Jr.	Jan., 1886.	Jan., 1886.	
	"	2. George Robinson.	July 5, 1888.		
Oct. 9, 1878.	VII	MARY ROBINSON McCORD[7], Rosanna B. R.[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 27, ——		Philadelphia Pa.
		JOSEPH DEFOREST JUNKIN, lawyer.			
	VIII	1. Joseph DeForest, Jr.	Nov. 9, 1879.		
	"	2. Rosamund Robinson.	Aug. 15, 1886.		
	"	3. George.	June 25, 1891.		
Oct. 2, 1890.	VII	ALEXANDER COCHRAN ROBINSON[7], Alexander C. R.[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 19, 1864.		Pittsburg, Pa.
		EMMA PAYNE JONES.			
	VIII	1. Alexander Cochran.	Nov. 1, 1891.		
	"	2. John Noel.	Dec. 25, 1892.		
	"	3. David.	Aug. 1, 1894.		

Alexander C. R., Jr., son of Alexander C. and Catharine Mather Ely Robinson, was born in Sewickley, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1882, and soon after entered as a clerk in the banking house of Robinson Bros., of which he has now been a member for several

years. On October 2, 1890, he married Emma Payne Jones, daughter of John Bright Jones, of Sewickley. He is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Sewickley, Pa.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
May 27, 1896.	VII	WILLIAM ROBINSON COCHRAN, M. D.[7], Nancy M. Robinson[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Apr. 6, 1864.		Knoxville, Tenn.
		FRANCES MILDRED PARKER.	Dec. 18, 1868.		
	VIII	1. William Robinson.	Sep. 5, 1897.		
	"	2. Elizabeth Barber.	Nov. 15, 1899.		

William Robinson Cochran, son of Dr. Alexander Cochran and Nancy M. Robinson, his wife, was born in Westfield, New York. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1882 with the degree of Ph. B., and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885 with the degree of M. D. From 1885 to 1894 he lived in Philadelphia, where he held the following official positions: 1885-86, Resident Physician in the Children's Hospital; 1886-87, Resident Physician in the Presbyterian Hospital; 1887-88, Surgeon, Out-Patient Dept. of the Presbyterian Hospital; 1888-91, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital; 1891-94, Visiting Surgeon in the Western Temporary Home. Since 1894 he has lived at Knoxville, Tenn., as a practicing physician. In 1898, he was Professor of General Pathology in the Tennessee Medical College, and in 1900 he was Surgeon in the Eastern Tennessee Dispensary, and President of the Knox County Medical Society. He is a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, etc.

Nov. 26, 1888.	VII	WILLIAM ANDREW ROBINSON[7], Thomas H.[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 25, 1861.		Lawrenceville, N. J.
		ANNA GREEN MACLAREN.	July 5, 1861.		
	VIII	1. Elizabeth MacLaren.	Feb. 8, 1890.		
	"	2. Thomas Hastings.	Jan. 18, 1893.		

William A. R. was born in Harrisburg, Pa., prepared for college at the Harrisburg Academy, and was graduated at Princeton College (now Princeton University) in 1881, with high honors. He spent two years abroad, studying at Heidelberg and Leipzig. He had charge of the department of Greek and German at Marietta College, Marietta, O., in 1884, and was Professor of Greek at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., in 1887-88. From 1888 to 1899, he was Professor of Greek and Secretary of the Faculty at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. In 1899 he was called to take charge of the department of Latin in the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., which position he now holds. He married Anna Green MacLaren, daughter of Rev. Donald MacLaren, D. D., Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and of Elizabeth (Green) MacLaren.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 9, 1890.	VII	ELIZA McCORMICK ROBINSON[7], Thomas H.[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Aug. 5, 1863.		Harrisburg, Pa.
		GEORGE RICHMOND FLEMING, lawyer.	Sep. 13, 1860.	Jan. 6, 1898.	Harrisburg, Pa.
	VIII	1. Anna Margaretta.	July 30, 1891.		
	"	2. Susanna Mowry.	Apr. 23, 1895.		
Oct. 29, 1898.	VII	EDWARD ORTH ROBINSON[7], Thomas H.[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	May 20, 1865.		Pittsburg, Pa.
		MARY BAIRD McKNIGHT.	Dec. 17, 1866.		
	VIII	1. Edward Orth, Jr.	Dec. 28, 1900.	July 4, 1902.	
Oct. 2, 1900.	VII	THOMAS HASTINGS ROBINSON, JR.[7], Thomas H.[6], William A.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 6, 1871.		Pittsburg, Pa.
		ANNA JACOBUS SCOTT.	Apr. 3, 1876.		
	VIII	Anna Jacobus.	May 11, 1902.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 28, 1875.	VII	Robinson Barr Murphy[7], Martha Barr[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Lina V. Johnson.	May 11, 1849.		Front Royal, Va.
	VIII	1. Robinson Barr, Jr.	Dec. 23, 1876.	May 23, 1877.	
	"	2. Martha Charlotte.	Jan. 28, 1878.		
	"	3. Annie Marginia.	Nov. 8, 1881.		

Robinson B. Murphy enlisted in the War of the Rebellion Aug. 6th, 1862, at the age of thirteen years, two months, and twenty-four days, in the 127th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made orderly to the Colonel of the regiment. In January, 1864, he was made orderly to Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn, and participated in several hard fought battles. He received a medal of honor for leading two regiments into battle in front of Atlanta on the 28th of July, 1864, at which time he had his horse shot from under him, being then only 15 years of age.

The circumstances under which young Murphy led two regiments into battle were as follows. The division which Gen. Lightburn commanded was that day on the extreme right of the army, which was being flanked by the enemy. Young Murphy was sent to the right by his General to find out the situation, and finding that the enemy had flanked the right wing and were driving them, he rode on his pony down the line and met Gen. Logan, who that day commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and begged him with tears in his eyes for reinforcements, telling him they were cutting our right all to pieces. The General replied, "I have ordered reinforcements from the left, and here they come now, and if you know where they are needed, Bob, show them in." And that is how he came to lead the two regiments that day.

War Department,
Record and Pension Division,
Washington, D. C., May 20th, 1892.

R. B. Murphy was enrolled August 6, 1862, at the age of thirteen years, and was mustered into service with Company A, 127th Illinois Volunteers. He appears to have been present with his

Robinson Barr Murphy,
1849-

command, or properly accounted for, from enrollment to the muster out of his company, which occurred June 5, 1865.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, he was, on July 15th, 1890, awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery at Atlanta, Ga., July 22d and 28th, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

[Signed] F. P. AINSWORTH,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Sep 27, 1877.	VII	MARTHA CHARLOTTE MURPHY[7], Martha Barr[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. CLARENCE M. WHITING. M. D.	Jan. 4, 1851.		Cedar Rapids Iowa.
	VIII	1. Clara Fannie.	Jan. 22, 1878.		
	"	2. Hall Sanford.	Apr. 26, 1883.	Aug. 21, 1883.	
	"	3. Harry Murphy.	Apr. 26, 1883.	Sep. 13, 1883.	
June 10, 1877.	VII	FRANCES ELLA MURPHY[7], Martha Barr[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. WILLIAM HOLYOKE.	Apr. 27, 1855.		Topeka, Kan.
	VIII	1. Martha Adaline.	Jan. 22, 1878.		
	"	2. Joseph Murphy.	Oct. 21, 1880.	Nov. 8, 1886.	
	"	3. Elizabeth Murphy.	May 30, 1887.		
	VII	MARGARET LOVINA BARR[7], Milton F.[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. REV. ALFRED C. WALKUP.	Apr. 3, 1855.	Aug. 8, 1888.	
	VIII	1. John Milton.	Oct. 4, 1881.		Oberlin, O.
	"	2. Alfred William.			Oberlin, O.
	"	3. Eleanor M.	Mar. 4, 1884.		Oberlin, O.

Rev. Alfred C. Walkup is a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Gilbert Islands, and Captain of the missionary ship, Hiram Bingham. He was ordained 1880 and commissioned the same year.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	WILLIAM MILTON BARR[7], Milton F.[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[2], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JANE CHAMBERS ALLEN.	May 10, 1857.		Sanger, Cal.
	VIII	1. Caroline Levenie.	Dec. 16, 1885.		
	"	2. James Allen.	Sep. 5, 1887.		
	"	3. Mary Robinson.	July 19, 1890.		
	"	4. Alice Jane.	Mar. 26, 1892.		
	"	5. Milton Frank.	June 22, 1893.		
	"	6. Edwin Lewis.	Mar. 13, 1895.		
Nov. 4, 1890.	VII	ROBINSON LINCOLN BARR[7], Milton F.[6], Barr[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ANNA E. EDMISTON.	Mar. 14, 1860.		Fresno, Cal.
	VIII	1. Jessie Levenie.	Aug. 11, 1895.		
May 19, 1881.	VII	HETTY MARTHA BARR[7], Milton F.[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. THOMAS P. CAMPBELL.	May 3, 1864.		Western Park, Kan.
	VIII	1. Lee Milton	Oct. 25, 1882.		
	"	2. Kate Lavenia.	Aug. 29, 1884.		
	"	3. Ada Francelia.	Apr. 23, 1886.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	4. Thomas Robinson.	May 22, 1888.		
	"	5. Dwight.	June 13, 1890.		
	"	6. Marion Barr.	Aug. 20, 1892.		
	VII	OLIVER EDWIN BARR[7], Milton F.[6], Hetty R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. DORA M. TOPPING.	June 11, 1866.		St. Maries, Idaho.
	VIII	1. Clark M.			
	"	2. Erma May.	Mar. 26, 1897.		
Aug. 29, 1870.	VII	KATE CAROL DOTY[7], Calvin D.[6], Nancy R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Nov. 28, 1847.	Apr. 24, 1889.	Springfield, Mass.
		ELISHA BURR MAYNARD, Judge of the Superior Court.			Springfield, Mass.
	VIII	1. Robert Doty m. Grace M. Parmenter.	June 3, 1871.		Springfield, Mass.
	"	2. Isabelle Frances.	Sep. 25, 1873.	Sep. 27, 1887.	
	"	3. Elisha Burr.	May 27, 1875.	Oct. 11, 1875.	
	"	4. Ruth.	Aug. 18, 1876.		
	"	5. Josephine.	Mar. 28, 1878.	Apr. 25, 1878.	
	"	6. Paul.	Nov. 1, 1879.	Sep. 29, 1885.	
	"	7. William Doty.	Mar. 18, 1889.		
1877.	VII	SARAH LOUISA DOTY[7], Calvin[6], Nancy R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. EDGAR L. HILLS.	June 28, 1855.		
	VIII	1. Maud L.	Feb. 19, 1879.		
	"	2. Margaret.	Dec. 24, 1887.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Apr. 30, 1885.	VII	ANNIE ROBINSON TUTTLE[7], Edwin Rush T.[6], Mary Ann R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. REV. WM. H. JEFFERS, D. D., LL. D., professor.	Sep. 5, 1860.		Allegheny, Pa.
	VIII	1. John Robinson.	Jan. 10, 1887.		
	"	2. Hamilton Moore.	Oct. 13, 1893.		
Oct. 26, 1882.	VII	ELLA OPHELIA WILLIAMS[7], Frances M. R.[6], Joseph R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JOHN S. THOMPSON.	Mar. 5, 1859.		California.
	VIII	1. Alexander Williams.	Sep. 9, 1883.		
	"	2. Lorentus Stephen.	May 19, 1885.		
	"	3. Eloise.	May 2, 1889.		
	"	4. Harold Frederick.	Nov. 21, 1890.		
Oct. 14, 1884.	VII	ANNA SARAH WILLIAMS[7], Frances M. R.[6], Joseph R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. J. PRICE CRAWFORD, M. D.	Feb. 15, 1862.		Davenport, Iowa.
	VIII	1. Frances Louise.	Jan. 4, 1887.		
	"	2. Genevieve.	Oct. 4, 1888.		
	"	3. Helen.	Jan. 29, 1891.		
	"	4. Dorothy (twins.)	Sep. 1, 1897.		
	"	5. Margaret (twins.)			

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
May, 1886.	VIII	CLARENCE S. GRAVES[8], John R. G.[7], Sidney J. Dougherty[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 7, 1864.		
		CORA MARSHALL.			
	IX	1. Leila.	Dec. 10, 1887.		
	"	2. Mary Agnes.	Aug. 13, 1899.		
Sep. 24, 1891.	VIII	SIDNEY M. GRAVES[8], James D. G.[7], Sidney J. Dougherty[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 9, 1871.		
		EDWARD G. WRIGHT.			
	IX	1. Teresa McLear.	Feb. 15, 1894.		
May 3, 1898.	VIII	JAMES CLAY GRAVES[8], James D. G.[7], Sidney J. Dougherty[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 19, 1872.		Lexington, Ky.
		ROBERTA M. BRYANT.			
	IX	1. Bryant Clay.	Feb. 22, 1899.		
	VIII	CLARA FIELDING HOGG[5], Georgette Graves[7], Sidney J. D.[6], Jean R.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 7, 1872.		
		S. B. SMITH.			
	IX	1. Shelburne Clay.	1897.		
	VIII	ROWENA M. HOCKENSMITH[5], N. J. Hockensmith, Jr.[7], Jean Black Palmer[6], Anne W. Robinson[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		Dec. 4, 1899.	Helena, Mont.
		E. V. BEACH, Attorney-at-Law.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IX	1. John T.			
	"	2. Alice G.			
Apr. 23, 1891.	VIII	EMILY ROBINSON BARCLAY[8], Willina B. Burbridge[7], Emily R.[6], James F.[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Apr. 23, 1872.		Hackensack, N. Y.
		FERDINAND EUGENE CRASSONS.	May 18, 1865.		
	IX	1. Marie Jean.	Jan. 1, 1893.		
	"	2. Ferdinand Barclay.	Mar. 11, 1894.		
	"	3. Willina.	July 8, 1897.		
	VIII	ROBERT DOTY MAYNARD[5], Kate C. Doty[7], Calvin D.[6], Nancy R.[5], Thomas[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 3, 1871.		Springfield, Mass.
		GRACE M. PARMENTER.			
	IX	1. Pauline.			

LINE OF SAMUEL ROBINSON[3].

THIRD GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	III	SAMUEL ROBINSON[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. [1]JEAN SNODDY. [2]MRS. LETITIA MONTGOMERY.	1723	Nov. 15, 1807. 1768	
	IV	1. Polly m. Alexander Woods.	Aug. 3, 1762.	Aug. 15, 1828.	
	"	2. Joseph, drowned with his mother while crossing the James river.	Aug. 5, 1764.	1768.	
	"	3. John Snoddy m. Mary Robinson.	Oct 12, 1766.	Mar. 23, 1843.	
	"	4. Matthew.			
	"	5. Samuel m. ———			
	"	6. Thomas.			

FOURTH GENERATION.

	IV	POLLY ROBINSON[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ALEXANDER WOODS. See separate record of this line (p. 194).			
1796.	IV	JOHN SNODDY ROBINSON[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 12, 1766.	Mar. 23, 1843.	
		MARY ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 19, 1774.	June 11, 1843.	
	V	1. Jonathan, unmarried, merchant.	Dec. 25, 1797.	Dec. 14, 1848.	
1825.	"	2. Jean Snoddy, m. M. Ward. No issue.	Nov. 9, 1799.	1890.	
	"	3. Samuel.	1802	June. 1812.	
	"	4. James.	1803	Aug. 21, 1222.	
	"	5. Ann Wiley, m. William Silver.	Jan. 12, 1806.	May 13, 1850.	
	"	6. Harvey.	1808.	Aug. 13, 1822.	

Marriage	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	7. Thomas Black m. Sarah Hudson.	Mar. 28, 1810.	Mar. 29, 1852.	
	"	8. Newton m. Hannah Silver.	May 1, 1812.	Mar. 15, 1876.	
	"	9. Maria Louisa.	1814	1814	
	"	10. Maria Louisa m. James V. Wayman.	July 12, 1816.		
	IV	Samuel Robinson[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Wife unknown.			
	V	1. John m. No issue.		1822	
	"	2. Samuel Sturgeon, unmarried. Teacher.	Aug. 16, 1810.	March, 1897.	
	"	3. Nancy m. Samuel Wallace. Issue, one daughter, who died 1887, unmarried.	May 9, 1819.		

FIFTH GENERATION.

Mar. 2, 1826.	V	Ann Wiley Robinson[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. William Silver, merchant.	Jan. 12, 1806.	May 13, 1850. May 13, 1889.	
	VI	1. James Robinson m. Amanda Gregg.	Feb. 12, 1827.		Pendleton, Ind.
	"	2. Icepheon Mary.	Aug. 14, 1828.	Aug. 5, 1837.	
	"	3. Araminta Wayman m. George R. Diven.	Sep. 8, 1830.	Sep. 12, 1879.	
	"	4. John Quincy.	Oct. 24, 1832.	Mar. 22, 1838.	
	"	5. William.	Aug. 4. 1837.	Mar. 11, 1838.	
	"	6. Louisa Ann m. William H. Taylor.	Sep. 21, 1842.		Pendleton, Ind.
Nov. 22, 1849.	V	Thomas Black Robinson[5], farmer and merchant. John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Sarah Hudson.	Mar. 28, 1810.	Mar. 29, 1852.	
	VI	1. John Edwin, m. Alice M. Morton.	Sept. 2, 1851.		Springboro, Ohio.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
May 12, 1836.	V	NEWTON ROBINSON[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	May 1, 1812.	Mar. 15, 1876.	
		HANNAH SILVER.	Dec. 3, 1811.	Aug. 9, 1872.	
	VI	1. William.	Mar. 29, 1837.	Aug. 9, 1848.	
	"	2. Mary m. Milton Fort.	Feb. 14, 1839.		Knightstown, Ind.
	"	3. Newton m. Anna Bell Stewart.	Mar. 7, 1841.	Sep. 28, 1897.	
	"	4. Twin sister, who died at birth.	Mar. 7, 1841.	Mar. 7, 1841.	
	"	5. Martha m. Samuel McGuffin.	Mar. 11, 1846.	Aug. 1, 1886.	
	"	6. Willard.	Aug. 18, 1848.	Oct. 12, 1855.	
	"	7. James.	July 9, 1850.	Sep. 23, 1855.	
	"	8. Julietta.	Aug. 27, 1854.	Oct. 27, 1855.	
Mar. 23, 1836.	V	MARIA LOUISA ROBINSON[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 12, 1816.		
		JAMES VALLORES WAYMAN, M. D.	Oct. 14, 1811.	Mar. 26, 1888.	
	VI	1. Juliet Mary m. George A. Johnson.	May 13, 1837.	Oct. 26, 1888.	
	"	2. Willard Gross m. Elizabeth Ormsby.	Apr. 8, 1839.	May 15, 1878.	
	"	3. Isabella Ruth.	Nov. 26, 1841.	Nov. 20, 1861.	
	"	4. Araminta Paulina.	Sep. 26, 1843.	June 4, 1857.	
	"	5. Maria Louisa m. Henry H. Whitman.	Nov. 16, 1846.		
	"	6. James Robinson.	Dec. 19, 1852.	Jan. 26, 1854.	
	"	7. Florence Josephine.	Dec. 19, 1852.	Jan. 26, 1854.	
	"	8. John Vallores. Unmarried. Mining.	Jan. 17, 1856.		Santa Rosa, California.
	"	9. Elizabeth Eugenie m. Wm. E. Ballenger.	Jan. 17, 1856.		

SIXTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
May 20, 1851.	VI	JAMES ROBINSON SILVER[6], merchant, Ann W.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. AMANDA GREGG.	Feb. 12, 1827.		Pendleton, Indiana.
	VII	1. William Gregg m. Elizabeth Clark.	Sep. 17, 1853.		Pendleton, Ind.
	"	2. Dora May.	Feb. 22, 1856.	Sep. 5, 1863.	
	"	3. Minnie Bell.	Jan. 25, 1858.	Aug. 20, 1863.	
	"	4. Harry Lee m. Lettie Taylor.	Dec. 15, 1863.		Pendleton, Indiana.
Nov. 16, 1887.	"	5. Della Alvora m. Charles Cockefair.	Jan. 7, 1866.		Eaton, Ohio.
	"	6. Arthur Monroe, merchant, unmarried.	Jan. 1, 1871.		Pendleton, Indiana.
May 12, 1850.	VI	ARAMINTA WAYMAN SILVER[6], Ann W. R.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. GEORGE RAPHIELD DIVEN.	Sept. 8, 1830.	Sep. 12, 1879. Feb. 21, 1878.	Pendleton, Indiana.
	VII	1. Charles Edgar m. [1]Lillian B. Branch, [2]Kate E. Mullikin.	May 29, 1851.		Anderson, Indiana.
	"	2. Mary Anna m. David W. Campbell.	Mar. 5, 1853.		Anderson, Indiana.
	"	3. William Silver m. Laura M. McConnell.	Sep. 8, 1855.		Anderson, Ind.
	"	4. George Raphield.	July 29, 1858.	July 27, 1873.	
	"	5. James Robinson, druggist, unmarried.	Feb. 25, 1861.		Anderson, Indiana.
	"	6. Martha Louisa m. Henry T. Thompson.	Dec. 25, 1864.		Ogden, Utah.
	"	7. Alice Bell m. David K. Goss.	Dec. 9, 1868.		Indianapolis, Ind.
July 11, 1867.	VI	LOUISA ANN SILVER[6], Ann Wiley R.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, merchant.	Sep. 21, 1842.	Aug. 27, 1872.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	1. Nellie Icepheon m. Walter J. Dixon.	Apr. 13, 1868.		Kokomo, Ind.
Aug. 6, 1874.	VI	JOHN EDWIN ROBINSON[6], merchant, Thomas B.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ALICE M. MORTON.	Sep. 2, 1851.		Springboro, Ohio.
	VII	1. William Thomas.	June 2, 1875.		Springboro, Ohio.
	"	2. Charles Joseph m. Mabel Baird.	Jan. 6, 1877.		"
	"	3. John Earl m. Miley Lowery Merritt.	Dec. 19, 1878.		"
	"	4. Ralph Morton.	Feb. 17, 1881.		"
	"	5. Rhoda Myrtle.	July 17, 1884.		"
	"	6. Fred Clifton.	Aug. 20, 1886.		"
	"	7. Jennie Glendosa.	Aug. 2, 1889.		"
	"	8. Eva Irene.	Nov. 8, 1891.		"
	"	9. Roy Connor.	Feb. 2, 1894.		"
Dec. 2, 1857.	VI	MARY ROBINSON[6], Newton[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MILTON FORT, farmer.	Feb. 14, 1839.		Knightstown Ind.
	VII	1. Perry m. Ella Bell.	Oct. 2, 1858.		
	"	2. Pearl.	Apr. 6, 1861.	July 6, 1861.	
	"	3. Bennie L. m. Henry Baker.	May 28, 1862.	Feb. 3, 1887.	
	"	4. Willard.	July 17, 1864.		
Nov. 2, 1866.	VI	NEWTON ROBINSON, Jr.[6], Newton[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ANNA BELL STEWART.	Mar. 7, 1841.	Sep. 28, 1897.	
	VII	1. Minnie.	Aug. 25, 1867.	Sep. 29, 1868.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Dec. 23, 1876.	VI	MARTHA ROBINSON[6], Newton[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 11, 1846.	Aug. 1, 1886.	Knightstown Ind.
		SAMUEL H. McGUFFIN, farmer.			
	VII	1. Enna Ozora.	Nov. 12, 1877.		
	"	2. Zola Lauese.	July 28, 1880.		
	"	3. Mary Ethel.	May 5, 1884.		
Oct. 11, 1855.	VI	JULIET MARY WAYMAN[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	May 13, 1837.	Oct. 26, 1888.	
		GEORGE ASBURY JOHNSON, lawyer.	Aug. 17, 1829.	Sep. 20, 1894.	
	VII	1. William Preston m. Minnie Josephine Cullen.	Oct. 6, 1857.		Red Bluffs, Cal.
	"	2. Minnie Grace m. William Todd.	Dec. 31, 1858.		Santa Rosa, Cal.
	"	3. Guy Anderson, druggist, unmarried.	Jan. 8, 1861.		Santa Rosa, Cal.
	"	4. Archibald Merker m. Minnie C. Clover.	Oct. 28. 1867.		Santa Rosa, Cal.
	"	5. Shirley Wayman m. Marie Bendlyn.	Oct. 7, 1875.		San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Johnson was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1853, Judge of Wayne County Court, Indiana, and Attorney General of California 1886-1890.

Feb. 13, 1867.	VI	WILLARD GROSS WAYMAN, M. D.[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Apr. 8, 1839.	May 15, 1878.	San Francisco, Cal.
		ELIZABETH ORMSBY.			
June 25, 1896.	VII	1. Willard Ormsby m. Rose Faull.	Aug. 16, 1871.		San Francisco, Cal.
Apr. 10, 1902.	"	2. Guy Trumbo m. Estelle F. Hayes.	Feb. 15, 1875.		"

Willard Gross Wayman, M. D.,
1839-1878.

Dr. Wayman was born at New Castle, Indiana, and died at San Francisco. Though he passed away in the early prime of his manhood, he had already attained great eminence in his profession. Before his death he had refused the chair of Materia Medica in the Toland Medical College, now the Medical Department of the University of California at Berkeley. The accompanying resolutions passed by the Board of Health at San Francisco in his memory will show the high esteem in which he was held, and the nobleness of his personal and professional character. They were adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Health, held in May, 1878, at the Mayor's office, to take action in reference to the death of Dr. Wayman, late member of the Board. Present—Mayor Bryant, Drs. Shorb, Simpson and Toland.

The resolutions, offered by Dr. Shorb, and adopted, were as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence to summon suddenly from this world and a life of usefulness, our beloved friend and lamented associate, Dr. Willard G. Wayman; and

WHEREAS, We his late associates, members of the Board of Health of the city and county of San Francisco, moved not so much by the authority of custom, which ordains as right and proper memorial resolutions under such melancholy circumstances, as influenced by our deep conviction of the worth of our departed friend, the conspicuous and sterling qualities of his soul and character, worthy of the highest admiration and closest emulation, submit on this grievous occasion the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Health tender their united and heartfelt sympathy to the heart broken widow in this cruel and dreadful visitation which has suddenly deprived her of a loyal and affectionate husband and devoted father.

Resolved, That in the death of Willard G. Wayman this community has lost a distinguished citizen whose practical philanthropy was illustrated in every act of his modest but useful life; whose benevolence was perennial, and whose fidelity in the performance of all the duties of citizenship is beyond all praise.

Resolved, That in the death of Willard G. Wayman the Board of Health has lost a member whose place may never be filled; whose conscientious discharge of all the obligations of his position was rigid but unassuming, simple, persistent and instructive, and whose devotion to the great objects of sanitary reform and the public health can never be too eloquently eulogised.

Resolved, That in the death of Willard G. Wayman the profes-

sion of medicine lost a member whose love of the science made him great; whose happiness in his ability to cure disease, relieve pain, and lessen the affliction of humanity made him successful; whose scrupulous regard for all the ethics of his high calling, and his loyalty to his professional brethren won for him a popularity seldom witnessed in this world.

Resolved, That in the death of Willard G. Wayman the State of California has lost from her roll-call of merit an honest man, a skillful physician, a devoted humanitarian, an earnest votary of science, a loyal friend, and a public benefactor.

Resolved, That a copy of these memorial resolutions be printed in the daily papers of San Francisco, a copy also especially framed and sent to the widow of our late associate and lamented friend, and that these resolutions be finally spread upon the minutes of the Board of Health.

Drs. Shorb and Simpson were delegated as pall-bearers at the funeral of the deceased, and the meeting adjourned.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Dec. 17, 1872.	VI	MARIA LOUISA WAYMAN[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Nov. 16, 1846.		Concord, Cal.
		HENRY HARRISON WHITMAN.			Concord, Cal.
	VII	1. George Washington m. Margaret Alison Gay.	Oct. 8, 1874.		Concord, Cal.
	"	2. Adana Ruth m. Frederick Wayne.	Sep. 5, 1876.		Concord, Cal.
	"	3. James Vallores.	May 28, 1881.		Concord, Cal.
	"	4. Henry Harrison.	Aug. 21, 1882.	July 20, 1887.	Concord, Cal.
Nov. 19, 1885.	VI	ELIZABETH EUGENIE WAYMAN[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 17, 1856.		
		WILLIAM ELMER BALLENGER, merchant.			
	VII	1. Jessica.	Sep. 8, 1886.	Sep. 18, 1886.	
	"	2. Florine Ruth.	Aug. 8, 1888.	Sep. 20, 1892.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	3. William Vallores.	Jan. 28, 1891.	Feb. 2, 1891.	
	"	4. Wayman De Vilbiss.	Jan. 21, 1892.		

SEVENTH GENERATION.

May 13, 1876.	VII	WILLIAM GREGG SILVER[7], James R. S.[6], Ann W. R.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ELIZABETH CLARK.	Sep. 17, 1853.		Pendleton, Ind.
	VIII	1. Donna Blanche.	June 16, 1877.		
	"	2. Vora Della.	Aug. 10, 1880.		
Apr. 26, 1888.	VII	HARRY LEE SILVER[7], merchant, James R. S.[6], Ann W. R.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. LETTIE TAYLOR.	Dec. 15, 1863.		Indianapolis, Ind.
	VIII	1. Herbert Lee.	Nov 7, 1891.		Indianapolis, Ind.
	"	2. Jay Ralph.	Jan. 1, 1894.		Indianapolis, Ind.
	VII	CHARLES EDGAR DIVEN, M. D.[7], Araminta W. Silver[6], Ann W.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	May 29, 1851.		Anderson, Ind.
Sep. 16, 1874.		[1]LILLIAN BELL BRANCH.		Jan. 4, 1881.	
July 16, 1882.		[2]CATHARINE EVELYN MULLIKIN.			
	VIII	1. George Raphield.	Apr. 1, 1876.		
	"	2. Paul Bernard.	May 28, 1883.		
	"	3. Mary Anna.	Nov. 15, 1885.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Apr. 15, 1874.	VII	MARY ANNA DIVEN[7], Araminta W. Silver[6], Ann W. R.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. DAVID WALLACE CONNELL.	Mar. 5, 1853.		Anderson, Ind.
	VIII	1. Bertha Estelle m. John Quincy Byram.	Jan. 20, 1875.		
	"	2. Charles Diven.	Aug. 3, 1877.		
Dec. 18, 1882.	VII	WILLIAM SILVER DIVEN[7], lawyer, Araminta W. Silver[6], Ann W. R.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. LAURA MARTHA McCONNELL.	Sep. 8, 1855.		Anderson, Ind.
	VIII	1. John Silver.	Oct. 2, 1883.		Anderson, Ind.
	"	2. Edith Louise.	Dec. 15, 1884.		Anderson, Ind.
	"	3. William Albert.	Oct. 5, 1886.		Anderson, Ind.
	"	4. Mary Elizabeth.	June 24, 1890.		Anderson, Ind.
	"	5. Robert Elmer.	June 4, 1894.		Anderson, Ind.
	"	6. Laura Martha.	May 11, 1896.		Anderson, Ind.
Oct. 21, 1888.	VII	MARTHA LOUISA DIVEN[7], Araminta W. Silver[6], Ann W.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. HENRY T. THOMPSON. telegraph operator and manager.	Dec. 25, 1864.		Ogden, Utah.
	VIII	1. Frederick Diven.	Aug. 5, 1889.	June 23, 1894.	
	"	2. Lawrence Bernard.	Dec. 5, 1891.	June 20, 1894.	
	"	3. Helen Diven.	July 30, 1897.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Dec. 26, 1887.	VII	ALICE BELL DIVEN[7], Araminta W. Silver[6], Ann W.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. DAVID KOP GOSS.	Dec. 9, 1868.		Indianapolis, Ind.
	VIII	1. Donald Julian.	Nov. 15, 1888.		
	"	2. Elmer David.	Mar. 5, 1891.		
	"	3. Walter Diven.	Dec. 3, 1897.		
Oct. 19, 1892.	VII	NELLIE ICEPHEON TAYLOR[7], Louisa A. Silver[6], Ann W.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. WALTER JAMES DIXON, merchant.	Apr. 13, 1868.		Kokomo, Ind.
	VIII	1. Mary Louise.	May 13, 1896.	Mar. 12, 1899.	
	"	2. Frances Emily.	Dec. 24, 1898.		
Jan. 23, 1897.	VII	CHARLES JOSEPH ROBINSON[7], John E.[6], Thomas B.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MABEL BAIRD.	Jan. 6, 1877.		Springboro, Ohio.
	VIII	1. Katharine Dorothy.	Feb. 11, 1898.		
	"	2. Helen Alice.	July 2, 1900.		
Aug. 11, 1898.	VII	JOHN EARL ROBINSON[7], John E.[6], Thomas B.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MILEY LOWERY MERRITT.	Dec. 19, 1878.		Springboro, Ohio.
	VIII	1. Roland Edward.	June 7, 1899.		
June 3, 1889.	VII	PERRY FORT[7], Mary[6], Newton[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ELLA BELL.	Oct. 2, 1858.		Knightstown Ind.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Janette.	Apr. 5, 1890.		Knightstown Ind.
June 15, 1882.	VII	BENNIE L. FORT[7], Mary[6], Newton[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. HENRY BAKER.	May 28, 1862.	Feb. 3, 1887.	
	VIII	1. Lulu.	Apr. 11, 1883.		
July 13, 1887.	VII	WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSON[7], lawyer, Juliet M. Wayman[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MINNIE JOSEPHINE CULLEN.	Oct. 6, 1857.		Red Bluffs, Cal.
	VIII	1. Willard Cullen.	June 24, 1888.		
	"	2. Sidney Ryder.	Mar. 27, 1898.		
	"	3. Evelyn Robinson.			
July 30, 1893.	VII	MINNIE GRACE JOHNSON[7], Juliet M. Wayman[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. WILLIAM TODD, merchant.	Dec. 31, 1858.		Santa Rosa, Cal.
	VIII	1. Henry.	Sep. 11, 1894.	Sep. 15, 1894.	
	"	2. Juliet Mary.	Feb. 6, 1897.		
	"	3. Isabella Hugus.	Aug. 8, 1898.		
Feb. 7, 1892.	VII	ARCHIBALD MERKER JOHNSON[7], Juliet M. Wayman[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MINNIE CORDELIA CDOVER.	Oct. 28, 1867.		Santa Rosa, Cal.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Helen Clover.	Nov. 14, 1892.		
	"	2. Evelyn Goldie.	Mar. 30, 1894.		
	"	3. Juliet Wayman.	May 1, 1897.		
Apr. 4, 1901.	VII	SHIRLEY WAYMAN JOHNSON[7], Juliet M. Wayman[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 7, 1875.		
		MARIE BENDLYN.			
	VIII	1. Shirley Bendlyn.	Apr. 22, 1902.		
July 18, 1899.	VII	GEORGE WASHINGTON WHITMAN[7], Maria Louisa Wayman[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 8, 1874.		Concord, Cal.
		MARGARET ALISON GAY.	Dec. 3, 1875.		
	VIII	1. Donald Gay.	June 14, 1902.		
Sep. 26, 1899.	VII	ADANA RUTH WHITMAN[7], Maria Louisa Wayman[6], Maria Louisa[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 5, 1876.		San Francisco, Cal.
		FREDERICK WAYNE.			
	VIII	1. Frederick Wayman.	July. 19 1900,		

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Sep. 5, 1900.	VIII	BERTHA ESTELLE CAMPBELL[8], Mary Anna Diven[7], Araminta W. Silver[6], Ann W. R.[5], John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 20, 1875.		Indianapolis, Ind.
		JOHN QUINCY BYRAM.			
	IX	1. John Quincy, Jr.	Nov. 4, 1901.		

LINE OF ANDREW ROBINSON[2].

SECOND GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	II	ANDREW ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1].	1700	Feb. 16, 1797.	Derry, Pa.
		AGNES BOAL.	1702	1790	
	III	1. Thomas m. Jean Hay.			
		2. Robert m. Agnes Robinson.	1732	July 6, 1819.	
		3. John m. ———.			
		4. Mary m. Robert McCleary.			
		5. Elizabeth m. ——— Henderson.			

Others unknown, who went to the Carolinas at an early period. Andrew R. was born in Donegal county, Ireland. The year of his coming to America is unknown. It was probably about 1730, in company with his father and brothers and other kin. He settled on the Conewago creek, Lancaster county, Penna. His wife, Agnes Boal, was of a prominent family of that day. They had a large family and spent their long lives in Londonderry township and their bodies were buried in Derry churchyard with a number of their descendants. Andrew R. was an honored Ruling Elder of the Derry Presbyterian church for a great many years.

THIRD GENERATION.

	III	THOMAS ROBINSON[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].			
		JEAN HAY.			
	IV	1. John.			
	"	2. Andrew.			
	"	3. Agnes.			
	"	4. Mary.			
	"	5. Sarah.			
	"	6. Elizabeth.			
	"	7. Julian.	1788		
		No further record of this family.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	III	ROBERT ROBINSON[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	1732	July 6, 1819.	Derry, Pa.
		AGNES ROBINSON[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1730	Dec. 22, 1792.	
	IV	1. Andrew m. Jean Crain.	1760	June 8, 1846.	
	"	2. Mary m. John Gray.			
	"	3. Thomas m. [1]Letitia Moorhead, [2]Mary Clark.			
	"	4. Elizabeth m. Charles Clark.			
	"	5. Robert m. Rachel Skyles.			
	"	6. Martha m. James Elder.			

Robert R. married his cousin Agnes. They resided in Lancaster, now Dauphin county, living to good age. Their bodies were laid to rest in Derry churchyard, of which church Robert was long an honored Ruling Elder.

	III	JOHN ROBINSON[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. Wife unknown.			
	IV	1. Robert m. ———.			
	"	2. John T.			
	"	3. Thomas.			Erie Co., Pa.
	"	4. Andrew.			Virginia.
	"	5. Nancy m. John Thom.			
	"	6. Jean m. William McBay.			

FOURTH GENERATION.

	IV	ANDREW ROBINSON[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	1760	June 8, 1846.	
		JEAN CRAIN (daughter of Geo. Crain and Jean Sturgeon).	1765		
	V	1. Nancy, unmarried.	Aug. 4, 1791.	Dec. 15, 1876.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	2. George.	Mar. 23, 1793.		
	"	3. Robert B., unmarried.	Dec. 15, 1794.	Feb. 26, 1834.	
	"	4. Joshua m. Nancy Youtz.	Jan. 20, 1796.	Dec. 27, 1874.	
	"	5. William Crain m. Jeannette Lytle.	June 29, 1797.		
	"	6. Mary m. John Lemon. No issue.	July 23, 1799.	Jan. 16, 1876.	
	IV	MARY ROBINSON[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].			
		JOHN GRAY.			Paxton, Pa.
	V	1. Joseph.			
	"	2. Nancy.			
	IV	THOMAS ROBINSON[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].			Northumberland Co., Pa.
		[1]LETITIA MOORHEAD.			
		[2]MARY CLARK.			
		By first marriage:			
		1. Robert.			
	V	2. James.			
	"	3. Eliza.			
	"	4. Matilda.			
		By second marriage:			
	"	5. Thomas Clark.			
	"	6. Charles Clark.			
	"	7. Sarah Ann.			
	"	8. John.			
	"	9. Agnes.			
	"	10. Mary.			
	"	11. Andrew.			
	IV	ELIZABETH ROBINSON[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].			Northumberland Co., Pa.
		CHARLES CLARK.			
	V	1. Robert.			
	"	2. John.			
	"	3. Sarah.			
	"	4. Andrew.			
	IV	ROBERT ROBINSON[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].			
		RACHEL SKYLES.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	1. Harriet Ann m. John Logan. No issue.			
	IV	MARTHA ROBINSON[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. JAMES ELDER.			
	V	1. Robert Robinson m. [1]Sarah Sherer, [2]Elizabeth G. Elder.	Oct. 8, 1783.		Paxton, Pa.
	"	2. David m. Juliana Sherer.	Aug. 20, 1785.		
	"	3. John m. Elizabeth McKee.	Oct. 2, 1797.		
	"	4. Polly m. Samuel Russell.	Oct. 27, 1799.		
	"	5. Joshua m. [1]Eleanor Sherer, [2]Margaret C. Gilmor, [3]Naney Brown.	Jan. 18, 1802.		
	"	6. James m. Margaret Barnett.	Feb. 18, 1804.		
	"	7. Rachel m. Rev. Jesse Smith.	Dec. 18, 1806.		
	"	8. Thomas m. [1]Elizabeth Coleman, [2]J. Cook.	Mar. 1, 1810.		
	IV	ROBERT ROBINSON[4], John[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. Wife unknown.			
	V	1. John M. m. Jemima Todd.			
	"	2. Nancy B. m. John S. Todd.			
	"	3. Robert m. Nancy Todd.			
		No further record of this family.			

FIFTH GENERATION.

	V	JOSHUA ROBINSON[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. NANCY YOUTZ.	Jan. 20, 1796.	Dec. 27, 1874.	
	VI	1. William Crain m. [1]Catharine Sturts, [2]Eliza Grunden.			
	"	2. Rachel Mary m. Rudolph Sanders.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	WILLIAM CRAIN ROBINSON[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. JEANNETTE LYTLE.	June 29, 1797.		Lebanon County.
	VI	1. Martha Jane m. George Ross, M. D.	Mar. 24, 1830.	Nov. 30, 1880.	
	"	2. William Crain, unmarried.	Mar. 16, 1832.	Nov. 29, 1859.	
	"	3. Christiana Lytle m. Adam Detweiler.	Mar. 23, 1834.		
	"	4. Grace Lytle m. John B. Bomberger.	Sep. 28, 1836.		
	"	5. Sanford B. m. Louisa Catharine Maulfair.	Dec. 1, 1838.		
	V	ROBERT ROBINSON ELDER[5], Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. [1]SARAH SHERER. [2]ELIZABETH G. ELDER.	Oct. 8, 1783.		Paxton, Pa.
		By first marriage:			
	VI	1. James, died early.	Aug. 26, 1826.		
	"	2. Robert, unmarried.	May 2, 1830.	Mar. 8, 1861.	
	"	3. Martha m. Samuel H. Wallace.			
	"	4. Sarah m. J. Montgomery Forster.			
		By second marriage:			
	"	5. Scott.			
	"	6. Thomas.			
	V	DAVID ELDER[5]. Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. JULIANA SHERER.	Aug. 20, 1785.		
	VI	1. James.			
	"	2. Sarah E.			
	V	JOHN ELDER[5], Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. ELIZABETH MCKEE.	Oct. 2, 1797.		
	VI	1. Elizabeth.			
	"	2. Martha J.			
	"	3. Thomas Robinson.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	4. Caroline.			
	"	5. J. McKee.			
	V	POLLY ELDER[5], Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 27, 1799.		
		SAMUEL RUSSELL.			
	VI	1. William.			
	"	2. Rachel.			
	"	3. Dorcas.			
	"	4. Polly.			
	"	5. Samuel.			
	V	JOSHUA ELDER[5], Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 18, 1802.		Paxton, Pa.
		[1]ELEANOR SHERER.			
		[2]MARGARET C. GILMOR.			
		[3]NANCY BROWN.			
		By first marriage:			
	VI	1. Joshua Robinson.			
	"	2. David Robinson.			
		By second marriage:			
	"	3. Elizabeth M.			
		By third marriage:			
	"	4. Margaret m. William K. Cowden.			
	"	5. William Brown.			
	"	6. Eleanor Thompson m. Francis W. Rutherford.			
	"	7. Matilda.			
	"	8. Mary A.			
	V	JAMES ELDER[5], Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 18, 1804.		
		MARGARET BARNETT.			
	VI	1. Martha Robinson.			
	"	2. Thomas Barnett.			
	V	RACHEL ELDER[5], Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 18, 1806.		
		REV. JESSE SMITH.			
	V	1. Sybil M.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	Thomas Elder[5], Martha R.[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 1, 1810.		
		[1]Elizabeth Coleman.			
		[2]J. Cook.			
		By first marriage:			
	VI	1. Sarah.			
	"	2. Robert.			
		By second marriage:			
	"	3. Margaret.			
		SIXTH GENERATION.			
	VI	William Crain Robinson[6], Joshua[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].			
		[1]Catharine Sturts.			
		[2]Eliza Grunden.			
	VII	1. Edward.			
	"	2. John Lemon.			
	"	3. Charles Morris.			
	VI	Rachel Mary Robinson[6], Joshua[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].			
		Rudolph Sanders.			
	VII	1. Aaron.			
Mar. 16, 1852.	VI	Martha Jane Robinson[6], William C.[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1].	May 24, 1830.	Nov. 30, 1880.	Lebanon, Pa.
		George Ross, M. D.	Nov. 2, 1821.		
	VII	1. Mary Jeannette.	Dec. 23, 1852.	Nov. 19, 1891.	
	"	2. George Redsecker.	Oct. 7, 1854.		
	"	3. William Robinson m. Valeria Rhinehart Smith.	July 8, 1856.		
	"	4. Robert May.	Dec. 6, 1860.	Oct. 4, 1863.	
	"	5. Martha Elizabeth.	Jan. 6, 1866.	Feb. 5, 1870.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	GRACE LYTLE ROBINSON[6], William C.[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. JOHN B. BOMBERGER.	Sep. 28, 1836.		Lebanon, Pa.
	VII	1. William Robinson.	Nov. 21, 1866.		
		2. Jeannette Robinson.	Aug. 1, 1868.		
	"	3. Martin Eby.	Apr. 19, 1870.		
	"	4. Grace Bennett.	Aug. 16, 1874.	Dec., 1880.	
	VI	SANFORD B. ROBINSON[6], William C.[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. LOUISA CATHARINE MAULFAIR.	Dec. 1, 1838.		
	VII	1. Mary Jeannette.	Aug. 7, 1873.		
	"	2. Grace Ann.	Dec. 2, 1875.	Sep. 2, 1877.	

SEVENTH GENERATION.

	VII	WILLIAM ROBINSON Ross[7], Martha J. R.[6], William C.[5], Andrew[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. VALERIA RHINEHART SMITH.	July 8, 1856.		
	VIII	1. William Robinson.	Mar. 30, 1884.	Jan. 9, 1886.	

LINE OF CHRISTIANA ROBINSON MUIRHEAD[2].

SECOND GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
1751. Donegal Ireland.	II	CHRISTIANA ROBINSON[2], Thomas[1]. THOMAS MUIRHEAD.	July 8, 1702.	Oct. 6, 1765.	
	III	1. James m. Katharine Byers.	On ship-board, 1732.		
	"	2. Jane m. ——— McCullough.			
	"	3. Elizabeth m. ——— Boal.			N. Carolina.
	"	4. Alexander, died young.			
	"	5. Margaret m. John McClure.			N. Carolina.
	"	6. Robert m. Margaret Boal.	1740	Mar. 10, 1824.	
	"	7. Katharine m. ——— McEwan.			
	"	8. Christiana m. Nathaniel Lytle (killed at Battle of Germantown).			
	"	9. Lily m. ——— Maginn.			N. Carolina.
	"	10. Thomas.	Aug. 15, 1751.		

Thomas Muirhead, with his wife Christiana, daughter of Thomas Robinson, came to America in 1732. He is recorded as having bought land in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1744.

THIRD GENERATION.

	III	JAMES MOORHEAD[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. KATHARINE BYERS.	1732	
	IV	1. Thomas m. Jane Young.	Aug. 10, 1769.	Dec. 1853.
	"	2. Letitia m. Thomas Robinson.	May 23, 17—.	
	"	3. James m. Ann Wilson.	Oct. 29, 17—.	
	"	4. Ann m. Andrew Culbertson.	Apr. 29, 1781.	Nov. 19, 1867.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	5. Christiana m. William Dickson.	Feb. 3, 1783.	Jan. 27, 1836.	
	"	6. John m. Eleanor Longhead.	Sep. 2, 1785.	Apr. 24, 1853.	
	"	7. Robert m. Jane McCreary.	Sep. 18, 1787.		
	"	8. George m. Matilda Barnett.	July 5, 17—.		
	"	9. Eliza m. George Moore.	Jan. 7, 17—.		
	III	ROBERT MOORHEAD[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1].	1740	Mar. 10, 1824.	
		MARGARET BOAL.	1746	May 16, 1817.	
	IV	1. John Boal m. Ann Snodgrass.	Jan. 3, 1774.	May 15, 1854.	
Feb. 11, 1800.	"	2. Jane m. Jeremiah Sturgeon.	Oct. 7, 1776.	June, 1864.	
Mar. 17, 1792	"	3. Thomas m. Ann Clark.			Lancaster Co., Pa.
	"	4. Robert, unmarried. Other children—names unknown.			

FOURTH GENERATION.

	IV	THOMAS MOORHEAD[4], James M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1]	Aug. 10, 1769.	Dec., 1853.	
		JANE YOUNG.	May 20, 1771.	Jan. 5, 1862.	
	V	1. James Miller m. Eliza McCord.	Aug 18, 1793.		
	"	2. Joseph Young m. Mary Blaine.	Oct. 22, 1795.	Mar. 4, 1880.	
	"	3. Martha Matilda m. Joseph Neely.	Nov. 14, 1797.		
	"	4. Kitty Ann.	Dec. 23, 1799.		
	"	5. Thomas m. Rebecca Barnett.	Sep. 1, 1803.	Aug. 6, 1859.	
	"	6. Jane m. William McCord.	Aug. 10, 1806.		
	"	7. Caroline m. John McCord.	Jan. 26, 1810.	1851	
	"	8. Christian.	Dec. 6, 1812.	July 16, 1813.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	LETITIA MOORHEAD[4], James M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1] THOMAS ROBINSON[4], Robert[3], Andrew[2], Thomas[1]. See Record of Andrew Robinson's line (p. 156).			
	IV	JAMES MOORHEAD[4], James M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1] ANN WILSON.	Oct. 29, 17—.		
	V	1. James.			
	"	2. Thomas m. Jane A. Russell.			
	"	3. Wilson E. m. Mary Ann Pollock.			
	"	4. John.			
	"	5. Eliza m. Robert Robinson.			
	"	6. Mary Ann m. Charles Pollock.			
	"	7 Rachel.			
	"	8. Caroline.			
	IV	ANN MOORHEAD[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1] ANDREW CULBERTSON.	Apr. 29, 1781. Dec. 25, 1772.	Nov. 19, 1867. Dec. 19, 1847.	
	V	1. Thomas Moorhead.	June 21, 1810.	Oct. 15, 1881.	
	"	2. Andrew Jackson.	Apr. 21, 1812.	1883	
	"	3. William Patton m. [1]Mary McCord, [2]Helen Reed, [3]Mary Fay, [4]Charlotte Hall.	Dec. 3, 1819.		
	IV	CHRISTIANA MOORHEAD[4], James M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. WILLIAM DICKSON.	Feb. 3, 1783.	Jan. 27, 1836.	
	V	1. John m. Elizabeth Alexander.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	2. George Moorhead, unmarried.			
	"	3. Cyrus m. Delia E. McConnell.			
	"	4. David McCord m. F. E. Spring.		1847	
	"	5. Eliza Ann m. Thomas Madill.			
	"	6. Elizabeth m. Dean Bradley.			
Apr. 16, 1816. *	IV	JOHN MOORHEAD[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1]	Sep. 2, 1785.	Apr. 24, 1853.	
		ELEANOR LONGHEAD.	July 29, 1795.	Dec. 8, 1870.	
	V	1. Joseph Byers m. Eliza Hampson.	Jan. 27, 1817.	Mar. 10, 1880.	
Mar. 1, 1866.	"	2. Samuel Tate m. Margaret Mills Moorhead[6].	Aug. 25, 1827.		
	"	3. John Dickson m. Mary Robinson Moorhead[6].	Aug. 24, 1829.		
	"	4. Eliza Ann, unmarried.	Mar. 2, 1832.	Aug. 27, 1896.	
	"	5. Sarah Ellen, unmarried.	Mar. 22, 1836.	Oct. 23, 1859.	
	"	6. Catharine.	Apr. 2, 1820.	May 18, 1825.	
	IV	ROBERT MOORHEAD[4], James M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1]	Sep. 18. 1787.		Mt. Joy and Harborcreek Pa.
		JANE MCCREARY.			
	V	1. James R. m. Matilda Leet.			
†	IV	GEORGE MOORHEAD[4], James M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1]			Mt. Joy and Harborcreek Pa.
		MATILDA BARNETT.			
	V	1. James Byers.	Nov. 20, 1820.		

* Married by the Rev. Johnston Eaton, at Portland, N. Y.
†Married by Rev. Johnston Eaton, at Fairview, Erie Co., Pa.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
May 30, 1854.	V	2. Barnett m. [1]Mary Baekus, [2]Cornelia A. Harvey.	Jan. 17, 1822.	Nov. 23. 1891.	
	"	3. Catharine Ann m. Montgomery M. Moore.	Mar. 25.		
	"	4. Eliza Jane m. Joseph McCarter.	May 29.		Erie, Pa.
	IV	ELIZA MOORHEAD[4], James M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1] GEORGE MOORE.			
	V	1. Morna.			
	"	2. Mordecai.			
May 2, 1816.	IV	JOHN BOAL MOORHEAD[4], Robert M.[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. ANN SNODGRASS.	Jan. 3, 1774. 1779	May 15. 1854. 1848	Buried in Derry graveyard.

FIFTH GENERATION.

	V	JAMES MILLER MOORHEAD[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. ELIZA MCCORD.	Aug. 18, 1793.		
	VI	1. Joseph M. m. Harriet Scott.			
	"	2. Thomas m. Maria Dada.			
	"	3. Kitty Ann m. Joseph McCord.			
	"	4. Elizabeth m. Lucien Couse.			
	"	5. William McCord m. Fanny Kendrick.			
	"	6. James Adair m. Julia Baldwin.			
	"	7. Jane m. George F. Sherwin.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	JOSEPH YOUNG MOORHEAD[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1]	Oct. 22, 1795.	Mar. 4, 1880.	
		MARY BLAINE.		1865	
	VI	1. Rosanna Jane m. John W. McLane.	Feb. 26, 1825.	Jan. 16, 1893.	
	"	2. Margaret Mills m. Samuel Tate Moorhead[5].	June 2, 1827.	Nov. 17, 1872.	
	"	3. Mary Robinson m. John D. Moorhead[5].	June 25, 1831.		
	"	4. Joseph Alexander.	Feb. 4, 1834.		
	"	5. Nancy Crawford m. [1]Dr. Perkins, [2]Joseph Tuttle.	Apr. 20, 1838.		
	"	6. Matilda Neely m. Benjamin G. Crary.	Feb. 26, 1841.		
	"	7. Caroline Josephine m. William Oxtoby.			
	V	MARTHA MATILDA MOORHEAD[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1].	Nov. 14, 1797.		
		JOSEPH NEELY.			
	VI	1. Jane.			
	"	2. Susanna F.			
	"	3. Eliza Ann.			
	"	4. Catharine.			
	"	5. Joseph.			
	"	6. Maria.			
	V	THOMAS MOORHEAD[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 1, 1803.	Aug. 6, 1859.	
		REBECCA BARNETT.			
	VI	1. Isaac m. Caroline F. Haskinson.	Jan. 11, 1828.		
	"	2. Emily m. Calvin Leet.	Mar. 30, 1830.		
	"	3. Rebecca Jane.	1832	1834	
	"	4. Timothy Green Allen.	1834	1836	
	"	5. Clarissa.	1837		
	"	6. William Wilberforce m. Mary Yale.	1839		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	7. Anna m. Charles Derrickson.	1841		
	"	8. Elizabeth m. Charles W. Stone.			
	"	9. Effie Jane.			
	"	10. Mary.			
	V	JANE MOORHEAD[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. WILLIAM MCCORD.	Aug. 10, 1806.		
	VI	1. Thomas m. Della C. Durst.	1831		
	"	2. Catharine, unmarried.	1834		
	"	3. Joseph, unmarried.	1836	1847	
	"	4. Alexander m. —— Backus	1840		
	"	5. Isaac, unmarried.	1842		
	"	6. Montgomery.	1847	1876	
	V	[1]CAROLINE MOORHEAD[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. [2]CATHERINE E. DADA. JOHN MCCORD.	Jan. 26, 1810. 1805	1851	
	VI	1. Jane Y. m. W. Augustus Ensign.	1836		
	"	2. James M., unmarried.	1839		
	"	3. Luther.	1844	1845	
	"	4. John Calvin.	1847		
	"	5. Joseph Thomas.	1849		
	"	6. William F.			
	"	7. Caroline.			
Sep. 1, 1840.	V	JOSEPH BYERS MOORHEAD[5], John[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. ELIZA HAMPSON.	Jan. 27, 1817.	Mar. 10, 1880.	
	VI	1. Cassius.			
	"	2. Helen Louise.			
	"	3. Sarah Ellen.			
	"	4. George Hampson.			
	"	5. Robert.			
	"	6. Joseph.			
	"	7. Margaret.			

SIXTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	JOSEPH M. MOORHEAD[6], James M.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. HARRIET SCOTT.			
	VII	1. Robert m. ———			
	"	2. Mary m. Andrew Backus.			
	"	3. Isabella m. E. Dodge.			
	"	4. Charles m. ———.			
	"	5. Anna.			
	VI	THOMAS MOORHEAD[6], James M.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. MARIA DADA.			
	VII	1. Frank.			
	"	2. Elizabeth.			
	"	3. Harriet.			
	"	4. Edward m. ———.			
	"	5. Alice.			
	VI	KITTY ANN MOORHEAD[6], James M.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. JOSEPH MCCORD.			
	VII	1. Frank.			
	"	2. Elizabeth.			
	"	3. Jane.			
	"	4. Jessie.			
	VI	ELIZABETH MOORHEAD[6], James M.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1]. LUCIEN COUSE.			
	VII	1. Mary.			
	"	2. Norman.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	WILLIAM McCORD MOORHEAD[6], James M.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1]			
		FANNY KENDRICK.			
	VII	1. William.			
	"	2. Edith.			
	"	3. Ralph.			
	"	4. James.			
	VI	JAMES ADAIR MOORHEAD[6], James M.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas.[1]			
		JULIA BALDWIN.			
	VII	1. Frederick.			
	"	2. Rose.			
	"	3. Mary.			
	"	4. Helen.			
	"	5. Mabel.			
	VI	JANE MOORHEAD[6], James M.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1].			
		GEORGE F. SHERWIN.			
	VII	1. Josephine.			
	VI	ROSANNA J. MOORHEAD[6], Joseph Y.[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 26, 1825.	Jan. 16, 1893.	
		JOHN W. McLANE.			
	VII	1. Mary m. ——— Parsons.			
	"	2. Jessie m. ——— Burbick.			
	"	3. Rose m. Arthur Fraser.			
Sep. 1853.	VI	ISAAC MOORHEAD[6], Thomas[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 11, 1828.		
		CAROLINE F. HASKINSON.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	1. Ruth m. Frederick Metcalf.			
	"	2. Maxwell Wood.			
	VI	WILLIAM WILBERFORCE MOORHEAD[6], Thomas[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1].	1839		
		MARY YALE.			
	VII	1. Mary.			
	VI	ANNA MOORHEAD[6], Thomas[5], Thomas[4], James[3], Christiana R.[2], Thomas[1].	1841		
		CHARLES DERRICKSON.			
	VII	1. Thomas.			

The lines of descent given on the following pages were contributed by Mr. John Vallores Wayman, of Santa Rosa, California, son of Maria Louisa Robinson Wayman[5] (John S.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]). They include the descendants of JOHN ROBINSON[4] (George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]); of GEORGE ROBINSON[5] (Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]); of GEORGE ROBINSON[4] (George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]); and of MARY (POLLY) ROBINSON WOODS (Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]).

LINE OF JOHN ROBINSON[4].

FOURTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	JOHN ROBINSON[4], "The Patriarch," George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1748, in Pa.	1832	Jackson Co., Ark.
		MARGARET LOGAN.		About 1829.	Tipton Co., Tenn.
	V	1. George m. Mary Logan.		1836	Jackson Co., Ark.
	"	2. Alexander m. Nancy Logan.	June 11, 1787.	Aug. 3, 1853.	Jackson Co, Ark.
	"	3. John m. Margaret Logan.			
	"	4. William m. [1]Martha Logan, [2]Hetty Robinson, [3]Emiline Haggard.			
	"	5. Samuel m. Anne Wiley Logan.			

John Robinson went from Tipton county, Tenn., and located on the White river, Jackson county, Arkansas, in 1831, with his family and descendants.

His wife, Margaret Logan, was sister to James Logan, who married Esther Robinson, sister to John Robinson.

Their five sons married five daughters of Jas. Logan and Esther Robinson.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	GEORGE ROBINSON[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		1836	Jackson Co., Ark.
		MARY LOGAN, daughter of Jas. Logan and Esther Robinson.		1826	Tipton Co., Tenn.
	VI	1. Minerva.			
	"	2. Peggy Ann m. Col. Jas. Robinson.	June 9.	June 29, 1844.	Jackson Co., Ark.
	"	3. Nancy Jane m. Alvin McDonald.			
	"	4. James.			
	"	5. George S.			
	"	6. Alexander.			
	"	7. Burilla or Varilla.			
	"	8. Narcissa.			
	"	9. Martha m. Ballard Crump.			

George Robinson was murdered in Arkansas in 1836 by highwaymen while returning from Memphis, Tenn., with supplies.

JUDGE JOHN ROBINSON.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	V	ALEXANDER ROBINSON[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 11, 1787.	Aug. 3, 1853.	Jackson Co., Ark.
		NANCY LOGAN[5], Esther Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 31, 1797.	May 14, 1862.	Jackson Co., Ark.
	VI	1. John A. m. Miss Shuford.			
		2. William, unmarried.		Death at 70 years.	
		3. Mellville Logan m. Elizabeth A. Robson[6].	1825		Newport, Jackson Co., Ark.
		4. Mary m. [1]Dr. Norwood, of Georgia. [2]J. L. Stewart.	Oct. 28, 1827.		Portland, Oregon.
	V	"JUDGE" JOHN ROBINSON[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		Aug. 1, 1864, in Texas.	Jackson Co., Ark.
		MARGARET LOGAN[5], Esther Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		1856	Jackson Co., Ark.
	VI	1. James L. m. Miss Smith.			
		2. Mary Ann m. Alvin McDonald.	1818	1854	
		3. Margaret m. Jas. Waddell.			
		4. Minerva m. Robt. McDonald.			Jacksonville, Fla.
		5. Elizabeth m. Mellville L. Robinson[6].			Newport, Ark.
June 2, 1825. Tipton Co., Tenn.	V	WILLIAM ROBINSON[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		March, 1844.	Jackson Co., Ark.
		[1]MARTHA LOGAN[5], Esther Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		[2]HETTY ROBINSON[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		[3]EMILINE HAGGARD. First marriage: No children.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
		Second marriage:			
	VI	1. Adelia m. [1]F. P. Fulcher, [2]L. R. Clay.	Mar. 20, 1826.		Born at Covington, Tenn.
	"	2. Jonathan m. Sarah J. Girder.	Mar 4, 1828, Tenn.	Nov. 3, 1868, Ark.	
	"	3. Mary m. Alex. H. Logan[6].	Mar. 14, 1831, Tenn.	May, 1851, Ark.	
	"	4. Margaret, died in infancy.			
	"	5. John, died in infancy.			
		Third marriage:			
	"	6. Emma.			
	"	7. Virginia.			
	"	8. Frances.			
	"	9. Samuel.			

There are supposed to be descendants of the children of this third marriage living, but no record of them was found beyond the fact that in 1878 Virginia was living at St. Charles, Missouri.

	V	SAMUEL ROBINSON[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ANN WILEY LOGAN[5], Esther Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
	VI	1. Amanda m. Theodore Phillips.	1840	1887	Jackson Co., Ark.

SIXTH GENERATION.

	VI	PEGGY ANN ROBINSON[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 9,	June 29, 1844.	Jackson Co., Ark.
		JAMES ROBINSON[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 10, 1800.	Dec. 1, 1889.	
		See under Line of George Robinson[4] (p. 189).			
	VI	NANCY JANE ROBINSON[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ALVIN MCDONALD.	1815	1873	Arkansas.
		1. L. B. m. ——— Davis.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	MARTHA ROBINSON[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		BALLARD CRUMP.			
	VII	1. James Ballard m. Loudie Anthony.			McKinney, Texas.
1860	VI	JOHN A. ROBINSON[6], Alexander[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		——— SHUFORD.			
	VII	1. Robert Lee m. Miss Jennings.			Newport, Ark.
	"	2. John S.			
	"	3. Alexander S.			
1853	VI	MELLVILLE LOGAN ROBINSON[6], Alexander[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1825		Newport, Ark.
	VI	ELIZABETH A. ROBINSON[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			"
	VII	1. James, died at three years of age.			"
	"	2. Charles, unmarried.	1863	Jan 1901.	"
	"	3. George L., unmarried.	1866		"
	"	4. Kate, died in infancy.			
	"	5. Nancy A.	1871	1878	
	VI	MARY ROBINSON[6], Alexander[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 28, 1827, Ark.		Portland Oregon.
1846		[1]DR. NORWOOD, of Georgia.		1849	
Dec. 24, 1860.		[2]JAMES L. STEWART.			Portland, Oregon.
	VII	1. Alexander R. Norwood m. Louise Myers.	June 15, 1848.		Bruce, Benton Co., Oregon.
		No children by second marriage.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	JAMES L. ROBINSON[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Newport, Ark.
		——— SMITH.			
	VII	1. John M., unmarried.	1854		Newport, Ark.
	VI	MARY ANN ROBINSON[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1818	1854	
		ALVIN MCDONALD.	1815	1873	
	VII	1. John m. Donie Davis.		1890	
	"	2. Florence m. Henry Scales.	1844		Weldon, Ark.
	"	3. Robt. E., unmarried.	1846		Newport, Ark.
	"	4. Alvin m. Mary Johnson.	1852		Weldon, Ark.
	"	5. Margaret Elizabeth m. Henry Johnson.	1854		"
	VI	MARGARET ROBINSON[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		JAMES WADDELL.			
	VII	1. Burnett m. Miss McCoy.			
	"	2. Laura J. m. George K. Dills.			Newport, Ark.
	VI	MINERVA ROBINSON[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Jacksonville, Fla.
		ROBERT MCDONALD.			"
	VII	1. Edward.			"
		No further record.			
	V	ELIZABETH[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		MELLVILLE LOGAN ROBINSON[6], Alexander[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		See page 175.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	ADELIA ROBINSON[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 20, 1826. Covington.		Paris, Texas.
Sep. 20, 1842, Ark.		[1]FERDINAND P. FULCHER.			
Oct. 31, 1854.		[2]L. R. CLAY.			
		First marriage:			
	VII	1. James, killed in Civil War, Pilot Knob, Mo.	June 30, 1844.	1864.	
	"	2. Ferdinand P.		Dec., 1849.	
		Second marriage:			
	"	3. Frances m. Joseph Martin.	Mar. 1, 1856.		Dennison, Texas.
	"	4. Joseph Bennett.	June 11, 1858.	Mar. 27, 1878.	
	"	5. John Robinson m. Minnie E. Martin.	June 11, 1858.		Terrell, Texas.
	"	6. Hettie Ann m. M. R. Bruckner.	Mar. 17, 1861.		Paris, Texas.
	"	7. Logan R.	Apr. 19, 1863.	May 9, 1891.	
	"	8. Mary Adelia m. Percy D. Preston.	Jan. 8, 1866.		Paris, Texas.
May 3, 1854.	VI	JONATHAN ROBINSON[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. SARAH J. GIRDER.	Mar. 4, 1828.	Nov. 3, 1868.	Jacksonport, Ark.
	VII	1. Mary Ellen.	June 17, 1855.	Oct. 21, 1860.	
	"	2. Hettie m. Col. A. Cate.	May 22, 1857.		Paris, Texas.
	"	3. Mary m. T. B. Wilkins.	June 17, 1860.		Durrant, I. Ter.
May, 1849.	VI	MARY ROBINSON[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ALEXANDER H. LOGAN[6], Geo. Logan[5], Esther Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 14, 1831.	May, 1851.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	1. Mary Robinson.		May, 1851.	Jacksonport, Ark.
	"	2. Henry Payne.	Dec., 1851.	1870.	"

After the death of Mary Robinson Logan, Alexander H. L. married a second time and removed to Portland., Ore., where his descendants now reside.

1862	VI	AMANDA ROBINSON[6], Samuel[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1840	1887	Jackson Co., Ark.
		THEODORE PHILLIPS.		1887	
	VII	1. Annie L. m. Dr. A. S. Parish.	May 3, 1863.	1896	Newport, Ark.
Jan. 9. 1901.	"	2. Samuel Robinson m. Claire Neill.			"
	"	3. Josephine m. A. D. Bailey.			"
	"	4. Narcissa m. Chas. L. Minor.			"
	"				"
	"	5. Cornelia.	1882		"
		6. Theodore.			

SEVENTH GENERATION.

	VII	L. B. MCDONALD[7], Nancy[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Jackson Co., Ark.
		——— DAVIS.			
	VIII	1. William m. ——— Connor.			"
	"	2. Nettie m. ——— Bond.			"
	"	3. Lena.			"
	VII	JAMES BALLARD CRUMP[7], Martha[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			McKinney, Texas.
		LOUDIE ANTHONY.			
	VIII	1. Mattie.	1868		"
	"	2. Hattie.	1871		"
	"	3. Susie.	1874		"
	"	4. Gur.	1878		"
	"	5. Mamie.	1884		"
	"	6. Joseph.	1887		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
1895	VII	ROBERT LEE ROBINSON[7], John A.[6], Alexander[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Newport, Ark.
		——— JENNINGS.			"
	VIII	1. Mary.	1896		"
	"	2. Fannie.	1898		"
1866	VII	ALEXANDER R. NORWOOD[7], Mary[6], Alexander[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 15, 1848.		Bruce, Benton Co., Ore.
		LOUISE MYERS.			
1895	VIII	1. Burt m. Lillie Hyde.	1868, Ark.		Coburg, Lane Co., Ore
	"	2. John L.	1873, Ark.		Harrisburg, Linn Co., Ore
	"	3. Reuben U.	1875, Texas.		"
	"	4. Mary Ellen m. Howard Marston Tyler.	June 12, 1878, Texas.		"
	"	5. William G.	1880, Oregon.		"
	VII	JOHN MCDONALD[7], Mary A. R.[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		1890	Arkansas.
		DONIE DAVIS.		1869	"
	VIII	1. Emma m. William Hooker.			Brinkley, Ark.
	VII	FLORENCE MCDONALD[7], Mary A. R.[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1844		
		HENRY SCALES.			
	VIII	1. Alvin m. Ada Scofield.			Weldon, Ark.
	"	2. Polk, died at four years.			
	VII	ALVIN MCDONALD, JR.[7], Mary A. R.[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1852		"
		MARY JOHNSON.			
	VIII	1. Sue.	1885		"
	"	2. Robert.	1887		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	3. Lottie.	1890		Weldon, Ark.
	"	4. Joseph.	1892		"
	"	5. Ralph.	1895		"
	"	6. Clyde.	1897		"
	VII	MARGARET ELIZABETH McDONALD[7], Mary A. R.[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. HENRY JOHNSON.	1854		Weldon, Jackson Co., Ark.
	VIII	1. Durkie, died at four years.			
	"	2. Florence m. Henry Herring.	1877		Memphis, Tenn.
	"	3. Roy.	1879		Weldon, Ark.
	"	4. Laura.	1885		"
	"	5. Bertha, died at three years.			"
	"	6. Mary, died at twelve years.			"
	"	7. Mildred.	1895		"
	VII	BURNETT WADDELL[7], Margaret[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ——— McCOY.			Arkansas.
	VIII	1. James.			
	VII	LAURA J. WADDELL[7], Margaret[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. GEORGE K. DILLS.			Arkansas.
	VIII	1. Lizzie m. S. W. Taggard.			"
	"	2. Lottie m. Joseph Walker.			"
Apr. 29, 1874, Paris, Texas.	VII	FRANCES CLAY[7], Adelia[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JOSEPH MARTIN.	Mar. 1, 1856.		Dennison, Texas.
	VIII	1. Frank H.	July 3, 1876.		Terrell, Texas.
	"	2. Joseph Clay.	July 31, 1878.		Hubbard City, Texas.
	"	3. Clarence.	Sep. 27, 1883.		Dennison,
	"	4. Adelia.	Aug. 7, 1886.		Tex. "

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	5. Logan Randolph.	July 4, 1888.		Dennison, Texas.
Nov. 10, 1880, Terrell, Tex.	VII	JOHN ROBINSON CLAY[7], Adelia[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MINNIE E. MARTIN.	June 11, 1858.		Terrell, Tex.
	VIII	1. Nell Adelia.	Dec. 3, 1883.		"
Oct. 11, 1882.	VII	HETTIE ANN CLAY[7], Adelia[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. M. R. BRUCKNER.	Mar. 17, 1861.		Paris, Tex.
	VIII	1. Paul Clay.	Aug. 9, 1883.		"
	"	2. Elizabeth May.	May 15, 1885.	Feb. 14, 1887.	"
	"	3. Max R.	June 16, 1889.		"
	"	4. Mary Katherine.	Aug. 14, 1895.		"
June 12, 1890.	VII	MARY ADELIA CLAY[7], Adelia[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. PERCY D. PRESTON.	Jan. 8, 1866.		"
	VIII	1. Percy Clay.	Sep. 17, 1891.		"
	"	2. James A.	Sep. 17, 1895.		"
July 10, 1883.	VII	HETTIE ROBINSON[7], Jonathan[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. COL. A. CATE.	May 22, 1857.		" "
	VII	1. John Girder Gibbon.	Apr. 17, 1889.		"
Dec. 7, 1887, Paris, Tex.		MARY ROBINSON[7], Jonathan[6], William[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. T. B. WILKINS.	June 17, 1860.		Durrant, Ind. Ter. "
	VIII	1. Leslie L.	Feb. 14, 1889.	Mar. 14, 1890.	"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	2. Chester Clifford.	Jan. 26, 1891.		Durrant, Ind. Ter.
	"	3. James Girder.	Jan. 18, 1893.		"
	"	4. Hettie Cate.	June 16, 1895.		"
1884	VII	Annie L. Phillips[7], Amanda[6], Samuel[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Dr. A. S. Parish.	May 3, 1863.	1896	Newport, Ark.
	VIII	1. William T.	1886		"
	"	2. Ida.	1889		"
1883	VII	Josephine Phillips[7], Amanda[6], Samuel[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. A. D. Bailey.			"
	VIII	Four (4) children.			
1895	VII	Narcissa Phillips[7], Amanda[6], Samuel[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Charles L. Minor.			"
	VIII	1. Charles.	1897		"

EIGHTH GENERATION.

	VIII	William McDonald[8], L. B. McD.[7], Nancy[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ——— Connor.			Jackson Co., Ark.
	IX	1. Jessie.			
	VIII	Nettie McDonald[8], L. B.[7], Nancy[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ——— Bond.			Jackson Co., Ark.
	IX	1. Nettie.			"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
May 1, 1897.	VIII	Mary Ellen Norwood[8], Alexander R. N.[7], Mary[6], Alexander[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Howard Marston Tyler.	June 12, 1878, Tex.		Harrisburg, Linn Co., Ore.
	IX	1. Homer Alexander.	June 3, 1898.		"
	"	2. Frank Leslie.	Aug. 14, 1900.		"
	VIII	Emma McDonald[8], John McD.[7], Mary A. R.[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. William Hooker.			Brinkley, Ark.
	IX	1. Irma.	1888		"
	"	2. Franchelle.	1891		"
	VIII	Alvin Scales[8], Florence McD.[7], Mary A. R.[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Ada Scofield.			Weldon, Ark. "
	IX	1. William Thomas.	1899		
	VIII	Florence Johnson[8], Margaret McD.[7], Mary[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. Henry Herring.	1877		Memphis, Tenn.
	IX	1. Guy.	1897		"
	"	2. Henry.	1899		"
	VIII	Lizzie Dills[8], Laura Waddell[7], Margaret[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. S. W. Taggard.			Ark. "
	IX	Three sons, names not known.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	LOTTIE DILLS[8], Laura Waddell[7], Margaret[6], John[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JOSEPH WALKER.			Ark.
	IX	1. Daughter, name not known.			

LINE OF GEORGE ROBINSON[5].

FIFTH GENERATION.

1810	V	GEORGE ROBINSON[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1780	Jan. 20, 1855.	Henderson, Ky.
		MARTHA MCCONNELL.		Aug. 1855.	Lexington, Ky.
	VI	1. Eliza Jane m. Thomas K. Price.	1808	1864	New Orleans, La.
	"	2. William, unmarried.		Nov. 25, 1848.	Henderson, Ky.
	"	3. Jonathan Black m. Maria A. Hewlett.			
	"	4. Thomas Fielding m. Osborne Smith.		1854	Henderson, Ky.
	"	5. George Price m. Leonora Jerdone.	1828	1860	New Orleans, La.

SIXTH GENERATION.

1826	VI	ELIZA JANE ROBINSON[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1808	1864	New Orleans, La.
		THOMAS KEENE PRICE, of Nashville, Tenn.		1870	"
	VII	1. Martha Jane m. W. L. Baber.	1829	1854	Sumner Co., Tenn.
	"	2. Elleonora Keene m. B. H. Moss, M. D.	1832		New Orleans.
	"	3. Eliza Robinson.	1834	1835	
	"	4. Margaretta Eliza Hill.	1840	1841	
	"	5. Harry Hill m. Sue Cannon, of Columbus, Miss.	1842		"
	"	6. Sarah Frances.	1844	1846	New Orleans.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	JONATHAN BLACK ROBINSON[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		MARIA AMANDA HEWLETT.			Nashville, Tenn.
	VII	1. Thomas Price, died at 18 years of age.			
	VI	THOMAS FIELDING ROBINSON[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		1854	Henderson, Ky.
		OSBORNE SMITH.		Dec. 20, 1846.	"
	VII	1. John Smith, killed in the Confederate Army.			
	"	2. George, married.			Henderson, Ky.
1857	VI	GEORGE PRICE ROBINSON[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1828	1860	New Orleans.
		LEONORA JERDONE.			
	VII	1. Mary or Molly m. ——— Smith.	1858		Evansville, Ind.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

1845	VII	MARTHA JANE PRICE[7], Eliza Jane[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1829	1854	Sumner Co., Tenn.
		W. L. BABER.			
	VIII	1. Martha Alice m. Dr. L. G. Durr.	1846	1883	Nashville, Tenn.
	"	2. Elleonora Price m. Robt. W. Miller.	1847		"
	"	3. Thomas Price.	1850	1866	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
1855	VII	ELLEONORA KEENE PRICE[7], Eliza Jane[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1832		New Orleans, La.
		B. H. Moss, M. D.		1873	"
	VIII	1. Ben. Price, unmarried.	July, 1858.		"
	"	2. Elleonora Erwin, unmarried.	Oct., 1860.		"
1863	VII	HARRY HILL PRICE[7], lawyer, Eliza Jane[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1842		"
		SUSIE CANNON, of Columbus, Miss.			"
	VIII	1. Eliza Jane.	1865		"
	"	2. Manie Moss m. Robt. L. Dixey.	1866		"
	"	3. Thomas K.	1869	1871	"
	"	4. Elleonora m. Earnest H. Garland.	1871		"
	"	5. Alice.	1875		"
	"	6. Carrie Walmsley.	1877		"
	"	7. Sue Cannon.	1879		"
	"	8. Grace Kernochan.	1884		"

EIGHTH GENERATION.

	VIII	MARTHA ALICE BABER[8], Martha Jane Price[7], Eliza Jane[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1846	1883	Nashville, Tenn.
		DR. LAFAYETTE G. DURR, of New Orleans.			"
	IX	1. Lafayette G.	1876		"
	"	2. Harry Price.	1877	1877	"
	"	3. Lucille.	1878		"
	"	4. Benjamin King.			
	"	5. Martha Alice.			
	"	6. Juanette King.	1881		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
1869	VIII	ELLEONORA PRICE BABER[8], Martha Jane Price[7], Eliza Jane[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1847		Nashville, Tenn.
		ROBERT W. MILLER, of Lebanon, Tenn.			"
	IX	1. Elbridge Seawell.	1870	1870	"
	"	2. Lilian Seawell m. Robt. H. Bransford.	1872		"
	"	3. Ben. Moss.	1873	1873	"
1888	VIII	MANIE MOSS PRICE[8], Harry Price[7], Eliza Jane[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1866		New Orleans.
		ROBERT L. DIXEY.			"
	IX	1. Robert H., Jr.	1889		"
	"	2. Harry Price.	1890		"
	"	3. Minge.	1891		"
	"	4. Albert Miles.	1893		"
1896	VIII	ELLEONORA PRICE[8], Harry Price[7], Eliza Jane[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1871		"
		EARNEST H. GARLAND.			"
	IX	1. Sue Canñon.	1897		"

NINTH GENERATION.

	IX	LILIAN SEAWELL MILLER[9], Elleonora Baber[8], Martha Jane Price[7], Eliza Jane R.[6], George[5], Jonathan[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	1872		Nashville, Tenn.
		ROBERT HARPER BRANSFORD.	1871		"
	X	1. Margaret.	1892		"
	"	2. Robert Miller.	1895		"
	"	3. Ben. Moss.	1897		"

NOTE.—This line is complete to date (1900), with the exception of the descendants (1) of George Robinson[7] (Thomas Fielding[8], George[5], etc.), and (2) of Mary Robinson Smith[7] (George Price[6], George[5], etc.). George R. and family are living at Henderson, Ky., and Mary R. S. and family are supposed to be living at or near Evansville, Ind. J. V. W.

LINE OF GEORGE ROBINSON[4].

FOURTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	IV	GEORGE ROBINSON[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		Apr. 20, 1826.	Tipton Co., Tenn.
		MARY THORNE.		May 3, 1831.	Tipton Co., Tenn.
	V	1. Thomas, unmarried.		Mar. 29, 1831.	Tipton Co., Tenn.
	"	2. Polly m. Francis ch.			
	"	3. George m. Lucinda Galloway.	Jan. 12, 1798.	Feb. 20, 1843.	Rutersville, Texas.
	"	4. James ("Col.") m. [1]Peggy A. Robinson. [2]Mrs. Anne Wiley Logan Robinson.	Oct. 10, 1800.	Dec. 1, 1889.	Newport, Jackson Co., Ark.
	"	5. John, killed by horse.	1802	1809.	Jackson Co., Ark.
	"	6. Hetty m. William Robinson.		Aug., 1836.	
	"	7. Oliver Vanlanding.	1809	1819	
	"	8. Nancy, died young.			

FIFTH GENERATION.

July 16, 1812, Shawneetown Ill.	V	POLLY ROBINSON[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		FRANCIS LEECH.			
	VI	1. George.	July, 1813.		
	"	2. A girl, name not known.			

No further record of the Leech family. Descendants living in Arkansas.

Feb. 1, 1818, Louisiana.	V	GEORGE ROBINSON[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 12, 1798.	Feb. 20, 1843.	Rutersville, Fayette Co., Texas.
		LUCINDA GALLOWAY. Born in Louisiana.	Jan. 20, 1804.	Feb. 8, 1879.	Fayette Co., Texas.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	1. Oscar, unmarried.	Feb. 20, 1820.	Nov. 1, 1841.	Fayette Co., Texas.
	"	2. Thomas, unmarried.	July 7, 1823.	1864.	"
	"	3. Oliver, unmarried.	Dec. 6, 1825.	Jan. 24, 1854.	"
	"	4. Mary Ann m. George W. McElyea.	Mar. 26, 1828.	Jan. 19, 1883.	
	"	5. Robert James, unmarried.	Jan. 25, 1831.	Nov. 20, 1879.	
	"	6. George m. Susan McGill.	Jan. 2, 1835.	Jan. 25, 1900.	Luling, Texas.
	"	7. Vincent G. m. Mary C. Martin.	Oct. 27, 1838.	Jan., 1873.	
	"	8. Lewis Galloway m. Mary M. Terry.	Mar. 17, 1842.	Nov. 11, 1887.	Fayette Co., Texas.

George Robinson went from Tipton county, Tenn., in 1816 or 1817, to Louisiana, where he married. From Louisiana he went to Texas, near the mouth of the Brazos River, in 1820; thence to Fayette county, where he filled the office of sheriff. He also served through the Mexican War.

	V	"Col." James Robinson[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 10, 1800, Cumb. Co., Ky.	Dec. 1, 1899.	Newport, Jackson Co., Ark.
Feb. 24, 1832.		[1]Peggy Ann Robinson[6], George[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 9, ——	June 29, 1844.	Jackson Co., Ark.
June 2, 1845.		[2]Mrs. Ann Wiley Logan Robinson[5], Esther Robinson[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			
		First marriage:			
	VI	1. Oscar.	Feb. 11, 1833.	Oct. 8, 1853.	Jackson Co., Ark.
	"	2. Amanda Melissa.	Mar., 1834.	Sep. 25, 1835.	"
		Second marriage:			
	"	3. Josephine m. Green Brandenburg.	Mar. 29, 1847.		Newport, Ark.

Col. James Robinson went to Jackson county, Territory of Arkansas, in 1831. He was there elected sheriff, county clerk, member of the lower house of the State Legislature, State senator, and probate judge. His second wife was the widow of Samuel Robinson[5] (John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]).

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
July 2, 1825.	V	HETTY ROBINSON[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. WILLIAM ROBINSON[5], John[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. See Line of John Robinson (p. 171).		Aug., 1836.	

SIXTH GENERATION

July 29, 1859, Rutersville, Tex.	VI	MARY ANN ROBINSON[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. GEORGE W. MCELYEA.	Mar. 26, 1828.	Jan. 19, 1883.	Rutersville, Tex.
	VII	1. Lula Jane m. Alfred Nash.	Sep. 14, 1860.		Zephyr, Tex.
	"	2. James Lewis m. Frankie L. Young.	July 21, 1863.		Lillard, Tex.
Dec. 9, 1899.	"	3. George Alice m. Peter G. Simpson.	Oct. 2, 1866.		West Point, Tex.
	"	4. John Henry m. Cora B. Green.	Sep. 20, 1868.		Hockheim, Tex.
	VI	GEORGE ROBINSON[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. SUSAN MCGILL.	Jan. 2, 1835.	Jan. 25 1900.	Luling, Caldwell Co., Tex.
		No issue.			

George Robinson[5] served through the war in the Confederate Army—Maul's Legion, First Battalion, Company D.

Jan. 14, 1866, Rutersville, Tex.	VI	VINCENT G. ROBINSON[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARY C. MARTIN.	Oct. 27, 1838.	Jan., 1873.	West Point, Tex. "
	VII	1. Robert L. m Bessie H. Smith.	Oct. 31, 1866.		"
	"	2. Hattie L. m. Arthur L. Furby.	Aug. 12, 1870.		"
	"	3. Vincent G., Jr.	July 29, 1872.		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
1875	VI	LEWIS GALLOWAY ROBINSON[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 17, 1842.	Nov. 11, 1887.	Fayette Co., Tex.
		MARY MAUDE TERRY.		Jan. 29, 1883.	
	VII	1. Ida Maude.	Nov. 4, 1872.		Gonzales, Tex.
	"	2. Jennie Lee m. Robt. Hall Gresham.	Mar. 19, 1874.		San Antonio, Tex.
	"	3. Benjamin Terry.	Jan. 2, 1876.		San Antonio, Tex.
	"	4. Louise Estelle.	Mar. 28, 1878.		Corpus Christi, Tex.
Apr. 25 1864.	VI	JOSEPHINE ROBINSON[6], "Col." James[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 29, 1847.		Newport, Jackson Co., Ark.
		GREEN BRANDENBURG.			
Jan. 9, 1884.	VII	1. Hettie m. Charles Wilmans.	Mar. 2, 1865.		Newport, Ark.
	"	2. James.	June 10, 1868.	Sep. 26, 1868.	"
	"	3. Henry Green.	Dec. 7, 1870.		"
	"	4. Amanda m. R. B. Hooker.	Jan. 31, 1872.		"
June 15, 1898.	"	5. Elizabeth Logan m. Euguene Maris.	Sep. 25. 1875.		"
	"	6. Frederick Charles.	Feb. 1877.		"
	"	7. Ray Robinson.	June 14, 1880.		"
		8. Lucy Tozier.	Mar. 2, 1883.		"

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Apr. 13, 1882.	VII	LULA JANE MCELYEA[7], Mary Ann[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 14, 1860.		Zephyr, Tex.
		ALFRED NASH.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Alice.	Jan. 9, 1884.		Zephyr, Tex.
	"	2. Mary.	Nov. 10, 1886.		"
	"	3. Elizabeth.	May 10, 1889.		"
	"	4. Eunice.	Dec. 16, 1890.		"
	"	5. Georgia.	June 19, 1893.		"
	"	6. John McElyea.	1894		"
Nov. 20, 1882.	VII	JAMES LEWIS MCELYEA[7], Mary Ann[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. FRANKIE L. YOUNG.	July 21, 1863.		Lillard, Hardin Co., Tex.
	VIII	Large family of children. Names not known.			
Sep. 23, 1896.	VII	JOHN HENRY MCELYEA[7], Mary Ann[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. CORA B. GREEN.	Sep. 20, 1868.		Hockheim, Tex.
	VIII	1. Lois Lanora.	Feb. 2, 1898.		"
Feb. 27, 1889, West Point, Tex.	VII	ROBERT L. ROBINSON[7], Vincent[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. BESSIE H. SMITH.	Oct. 31, 1866.		West Point, Tex.
	VIII	1. Mary E.	Dec. 24, 1889.		"
	"	2. Ogden S.	Dec. 3, 1892.		"
	"	3. Era A.	Apr. 1, 1894.		"
	"	4. Embrose A.			"
	"	5. Willie E.	Aug. 20, 1898.		"
July 6, 1890, West Point. Tex.	VII	HATTIE L. ROBINSON[7], Vincent[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ARTHUR L. FURBY.	Aug. 12, 1870.		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Lionel H.	Aug. 22, 1891.		West Point, Tex.
	"	2. Asher B.	May 10. 1893.		"
	"	3. Ferol T.	June 11, 1895.	May 24, 1897.	"
	"	4. Haddon F.	May 30, 1897.		"
	"	5. Virgil V.	Aug. 14, 1899.		"
July 19, 1891.	VII	JENNIE LEE ROBINSON[7], Lewis[6], George[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ROBERT HALL GRESHAM.	Mar. 19. 1874.		San Antonio, Texas.
	VIII	1. Rupert Neely.	Apr. 7, 1892.		"
	"	2. Maude.	Sep. 7, 1897.		"
	"	3. Carrie Lee.	Oct. 29 1899.		"
Jan. 28, 1893.	VII	AMANDA BRANDENBURG[7], Josephine[6], "Col." James[5], George[4], George[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ROBERT B. HOOKER.	Jan. 31. 1872.		Newport, Ark.
	VIII	1. Elise.	Jan. 4, 1895.		

LINE OF POLLY ROBINSON WOODS[4].

FOURTH GENERATION.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Jan. 2, 1794, Da'phin Co., Pa.	IV	POLLY ROBINSON[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Aug. 3, 1762, Dauphin Co.	Aug. 15, 1828.	Farm near Springboro, Ohio.
		ALEXANDER WOODS, wheelwright.	1768, Tyrone Co., Ireland.	1848.	
	V	1. John m. Sarah Ann Lynch.	Oct. 18, 1794.	July 30, 1855.	
	"	2. Samuel m. Abigail Glines.		1848	
	"	3. James m. Maria Robeson.	Sep. 9, 1800.	Nov. 16, 1851.	
	"	4. Alexander m. Sarah K. Brice.		Aug. 17, 1858.	
	"	5. William C. m. Juliet Jamieson.	Aug. 12, 1806.	Sep. 15, 1836.	Died in Hamilton, Ohio.
	"	6. Jane m. ——— Bonner, no children.			
	"	7. Mary m. Jonathan Gray.	1803	1880	
	"	8. Rebecca m. James Kennedy.	Nov. 15, 1810.	Jan. 25, 1866.	

FIFTH GENERATION.

June 20. 1820.	V	JOHN WOODS[5], lawyer, Polly R.[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 18, 1794.	July 30, 1855.	Hamilton, Ohio.
		SARAH ANN LYNCH.	Dec. 29, 1801.	Oct. 7, 1881.	
	VI	1. Mary m. Dr. Cyrus Falconer.	June 3, 1821.	1871	
	"	2. Sarah.	Jan. 18, 1823.	Feb. 21, 1823.	
	"	3. Martha m. William Beckett.	Feb. 14, 1824.		Hamilton, Ohio.
	"	4. Sarah.	Oct. 10, 1827.	July 23, 1840.	
	"	5. Rebecca m. William H. Miller.	Feb. 17, 1831.	May 6, 1894.	

John Woods[5] was a member of the National House of Representatives for two terms, 1825-1829, and Auditor of the State of Ohio, 1845-1851.

Hon. John Woods.
1794-1855.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	6. Rachel m. Samuel K. Worthington.	Apr. 6, 1835.	Nov. 8, 1896.	Buffalo, New York.
	"	7. John m. Harriet Jane Vance.	June 19, 1838.		Ludington, Michigan.
	"	8. Twin brother.	June 19, 1838.	June 19, 1838.	
	"	9. Cyrus.	Dec. 8, 1840.	Nov. 24, 1844.	
Butler Co., Ohio.	V	SAMUEL WOODS, M. D.[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].		1848	Died at Hamilton, Ohio.
		ABIGAIL GLINES.	1807	May, 1850.	
	VI	1. Isaac, died in infancy.	1826	1826	
	"	2. James Robinson m. Elizabeth Morris.	Apr. 2, 1828.		Rose Hill, Iowa.
	"	3. Mary Jane.		May, 1863.	Died at Kirkville, Iowa.
	"	4. John William m. Nancy Marshall.	Sep. 24, 1833.		Kirkville, Iowa.
	"	5. Silas Smith m. Martha E. Harsin.	Apr. 23, 1836.		
	"	6. Caroline Scott m. J. M. Wickard.	Dec. 4, 1838.	Sep. 4, 1889.	Died in Nebraska.
	"	7. Ruth Eliza m [1]John Zell, m. [2]———— Wetherly.	Oct. 13, 1840.		Enterprise, Oregon.
	"	8. Samuel A. m. [1]Lizzie Ross, m. [2]Sarah Dewitt.	May 24, 1842.		Wilbur, Washington.
	"	9. Charles McDill.		1849	
Feb. 23, 1826.	V	JAMES WOODS[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 9, 1800.	Nov. 16, 1851.	
		MARIA ROBESON.	Sep. 17, 1807.	Dec. 20, 1852.	
	VI	1. Mary Ann m. Sylvester W. Irwin.	Aug. 12, 1827.	Mar. 29, 1863.	Died at Keokuk, Iowa.
	"	2. Harriet Eliza.	Oct. 14, 1829.	Nov. 5, 1836.	Died in Butler Co., Ohio.
	"	3. Martha Maria m. Albert M. Jewell.	Sep. 9, 1832.	Nov. 17, 1885.	Died at Middletown, Ohio
	"	4. William Alexander m. [1]Charlotte Grove, m. [2]Mary Barnes.	Mar. 30, 1837.	Oct. 4, 1892.	Died at Powersville, Mo.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	5. James Newton m. [1]Louisa Rogers, m. [2]Lydia F. Judkin.	Aug. 7, 1840.		Crescent Hill Ky.
	"	6. John Robeson m. Jennie M. Zener.	July 24, 1844.		Hamilton, Ohio.
May 19, 1825.	V	ALEXANDER WOODS[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. SARAH K. BRICE.		Aug. 17, 1858. Mar. 11, 1859.	
	VI	1. John Kersley Woods m. Rebecca Lynch.	June 15, 1828.		Van Wert, Ohio.
	"	2. William T.	Sep. 9, 1833.	Oct. 25, 1834.	
	"	3. James Newton.	July 24, 1835.	Dec. 6, 1861.	
	"	4. Anna Margaret.	Apr. 9, 1838.	Feb. 2. 1839.	
	"	5. Sarah Jane m. Martin B. Morton.	Mar. 10, 1840.		Dayton, Ohio
July 7, 1835, New Paris, Ohio.	V	WILLIAM C. WOODS[5], lawyer, Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas.[1] JULIET JAMIESON.	Aug. 12, 1806.	Sep. 15, 1836.	Died at Hamilton, Ohio.
	VI	1. Ellen Frances m. H. D. Martin.	July 11, 1836.		Salt Lake City, Utah.

Juliet Jamieson Woods was married a second time to a Mr. Martin, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, where are living children by this marriage.

Dec. 20, 1825.	V	MARY WOODS[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JONATHAN GRAY.	1803 Jan. 14, 1794.	1880 1870	
	VI	1. Alexander W.	Sep. 12, 1826.	June 6, 1835.	
	"	2. Agnes M. m. Andrew Clyde.	Feb. 10, 1829.	Apr. 23, 1854.	
	"	3. William C. m. Anna K. Garns.	Oct. 17, 1830.	Oct., 1901.	Chicago, Ill.
	"	4. Mary Hadassa m. Andrew Ritchie.	July 7, 1835.		Wyoming, Ohio.
	"	5. Joanna.	June 22, 1837.	Mar. 18, 1884.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VI	6. Jonathan (farmer, unmarried).	Apr. 16, 1842.		Pleasant Run, Ohio.
Sep. 27, 1836.	V	REBECCA WOODS[5], Polly[4], Samuel,[3] Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JAMES KENNEDY.	Nov. 15, 1810.	Jan. 25, 1866.	
	VI	1. Jane m. John Woodside.	Sep. 1, 1840.	May 13, 1867.	
	"	2. Mary, unmarried.	July 5, 1842.	Nov. 14, 1861.	
	"	3. William W. m. Mary S. Winters.	May 17, 1845.		Byers, Ohio

SIXTH GENERATION.

Oct. 10, 1839.	VI	MARY WOODS[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 3, 1821.	1871	Died at Hamilton, Ohio.
		CYRUS FALCONER, M. D.	Jan. 21, 1810.	Jan. 28, 1895.	"
	VII	1. John Woods, Capt. 41st U. S. C. I. Killed at Appomattox.	Sep. 30, 1840.	April, 1865.	
	"	2. Jerome, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.	March, 1844.	Aug., 1863.	
Oct. 9, 1880.	"	3. William Beckett m. Eva Woodbridge.	May 14,		Hamilton, Ohio.
	"	4. Louise m. Gen. Eugene Powell.	1847. Feb. 15,		Columbus,
	"	5. Helen m. Capt. L. M. O'Brien, U. S. A.	1852. Dec. 9,	Feb. 17,	Ohio.
	"	6. Cyrus, Jr., m. Martha Platt.	1853. Mar. 5,	1887.	Chicago,
	"	7. Scott.	1856. May 12,	1860	Ill.
	"	8. Mary Woods m. Saml. D. Fitton.	1858. May 22, 1863.		
Sep. 22, 1846.	VI	MARTHA WOODS[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 14, 1824.		Hamilton, Ohio.
		WILLIAM BECKETT, paper manufacturer.	Mar. 17, 1821.	Nov. 27, 1895.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	1. Sarah m. Horace Woodrough.	Oct. 21, 1849.	Apr. 15, 1898.	Hamilton, Ohio.
	"	2. Frank, unmarried.	Jan. 9, 1853.		"
	"	3. Ella m. Robt. C. McKinney.	Feb. 8, 1855.		"
	"	4. John, unmarried.	Dec. 20, 1856.		Texas.
	"	5. William D. m.[1]Marion C. Beck. [2]Ella Bonner.	Jan. 28, 1859.		Omaha, Neb.
	"	6. Thomas m. Mary Millikin.	Aug. 8, 1860.		Hamilton, Ohio.
	"	7. Cyrus F., unmarried.	Mar. 9, 1862.		Omaha, Neb.
	"	8. May m. Dr. Mark Millikin.	Feb. 9, 1868.		Hamilton, Ohio.
Oct. 28, 1851.	VI	REBECCA WOODS[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 17, 1831.	May 6, 1894.	
		WILLIAM HAMILTON MILLER, killed in Civil War at Gaudy Bridge, W. Va.	July 16, 1823.	Sep. 13, 1861.	
Aug. 20, 1880.	VII	1. Edward Hamilton m. Francis A. Eudy.	Aug. 21, 1852.		Portlan Ore.
	"	2. Anna Osborne m. John E. Heisor.	Oct. 10, 1854.		Hamilton, Ohio.
	"	3. William Ellis m. Blanch S———.	Jan. 6, 1857.		Coolgardie, Australia.
1884	"	4. Mary Grace m. Florien Giauque.	Nov. 3, 1858.		Glendale, Ohio.
	"	5 Katharine Woods m. Orlando H. Peck.	Apr. 13, 1860.		Minneapolis, Minn.
	"	6. Alice, died in infancy.	Mar. 15, 1862.		
Sep. 13, 1855.	VI	RACHEL WOODS[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Apr. 6, 1835.	Nov. 8, 1896.	
		SAMUEL KELLOGG WORTHINGTON.			Buffalo, N. Y.
	VII	1. Robt. H., lawyer.	1856		New York City.
		2. Arthur Woods m. E. Strong.	1858		Buffalo, N. Y.
		3. Florence m. Charles McAndrews.	1859		London, England.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	4. Louise.	1861		Buffalo, N. Y.
	"	5. Sarah Frances.	1866		"
	"	6. Edith.	1871		"
Aug. 13, 1867.	VI	JOHN WOODS, D. D.[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 19, 1838.		Ludington, Mich.
		HARRIET JANE VANCE, daughter Judge A. F. Vance, Urbana, Ohio.	Mar. 28, 1848.		
Nov. 18, 1896.	VII	1. Irene Frances m. Robt. Arnott, Jr.	July 28, 1868.		"
	"	2. Arthur Vance.	Apr. 5, 1882.	Sep. 19, 1882.	"
	"	3. Helen Marie.	Nov. 20, 1885.		"
	"	4. Mary.	May 23, 1890.		"

John Woods[6] was graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., 1860, and ordained to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, O. S., Sept. 25, 1861. He received the degree of D. D. in 1889.

Apr. 17, 1852, College Corner, Ohio.	VI	JAMES ROBINSON Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Apr. 2, 1828.		Rose Hill, Iowa.
		ELIZABETH MORRIS, descendant of Revolutionary family.			
	VII	1. Blanche Ereletta m. John T. Pettichord.	July 17, 1853.	Sep. 23, 1885.	Alto, Washington.
	"	2. Ida Garrone.	Nov. 27, 1854.	Aug. 21, 1855.	
	"	3. Morris Hinsey.	Feb. 22, 1856.	Jan. 9, 1857.	
	"	4. Charles Franklin m. Barbara Sheely.	Dec. 15, 1858.		Oskaloosa, Iowa.
	"	5. Florence m. Bryson F. Sheely.	Oct. 23, 1860.		Nugent, Iowa.
	"	6. Rosetta.	Apr. 3, 1862.	Mar. 20, 1864.	
	"	7. Elmer Ellsworth m. Emma Maria Barkley.	Dec. 14, 1863.		Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	8. William Grant m. Rose Harrington.	Dec. 25, 1868.		Bedford, Iowa.
Sep. 1, 1855.	VI	JOHN WILLIAM Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 24, 1833.		Kirkville, Iowa.
		NANCY JANE MARSHALL.			
	VII	1. Charles Albert m. Edith Grimshaw.	June 5, 1856.		Corvallis, Ore.
	"	2. Mary Malinda m. George L. Grimshaw.	Nov. 15, 1859.		"
	"	3. Izetta May.	Apr. 13, 1862.	Sep. 7, 1873.	
Mar. 3, 1864, Edinburg, Ind.	VI	SILAS SMITH WOODS[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Apr. 23, 1836, Oxford, Ohio.		Rose Hill, Iowa.
		MARTHA E. HARSIN.	June 12, 1844.		
	VII	1. Flora J.	Dec. 21, 1864.	Oct. 12, 1865.	
	"	2. Selma m. Emily Morrow.	June 19, 1866.		Rose Hill, Iowa.
	"	3. Ira.	Jan. 24, 1869.	Apr. 14, 1870.	
	"	4. Dora.	Apr. 11. 1871.	Sep. 8, 1879.	
	"	5. Minnie B.	Sep. 22, 1874.		
	"	6. Viola M.	Oct. 20, 1878.		
	"	7. Lida L.	Dec. 19, 1882.		
	"	8. John Orval.	Jan. 25, 1884.		
Dec. 10, 1857, Hamilton, Ohio.	VI	CAROLINE SCOTT Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 4, 1838, Hamilton, O.	Sep. 4, 1889.	
		JACOB M. WICKARD.	Jan. 25, 1835.		
	VII	1. Henry E.	Dec. 17, 1858.	Nov. 7, 1892.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	2. Eugene T. m. Lea Whipple.	Dec. 29, 1860.		Valparaiso, Nebraska.
	"	3. Earnest L., unmarried.	June 8, 1862.		"
	"	4. Morrison J. m. Hannah Malm.	Feb. 14, 1864.		Wahoo, Nebraska.
	"	5. Walter W.	Apr. 12, 1866.	Jan. 1, 1878.	
	"	6. Charles C.	Dec. 15, 1868.	Jan. 15, 1879.	
	"	7. Clarence.	Aug. 16, 1870.	Aug. 17, 1870.	
	"	8. Albert E, unmarried.	Feb. 16, 1872.		Egypt, Miss.
	"	9. Caroline.	Aug. 23. 1874.	Dec. 20, 1878.	
	"	10. Willie J.	Apr. 26, 1877.	Feb. 14, 1887.	
	"	11. Ida M.	June 16, 1880.	Mar. 21, 1882.	
Apr. 4, 1863, Iowa.	VI	RUTH ELIZA WOODS[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JOHN ZELL.	Oct. 13, 1840, Butler Co., O.		Enterprise, Oregon.
	VII	1. Launar Ballard m. Junia Bly.	Feb. 14, 1864.		Milton, Umatilla Co., Ore.
	"	2. Lizzie Estella.	Feb. 14, 1866.	Aug. 22, 1871.	
	"	3. Lloyd Elwin.	Aug. 31, 1874.	Nov. 14, 1874.	
	VI	REV. SAMUEL ALEXANDER WOODS[6] (Methodist), Samuel[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	May 24, 1842.		Wilbur, Washington.
Oct. 24, 1867.		[1]ELIZABETH ROSS.		Jan. 9, 1874.	
Apr. 17, 1875.		[2]SARAH DEWITT.	Feb. 20, 1849.		
		First marriage:			
	VII	1. Emma Gertrude m. Wyatt S. George.	Oct. 14, 1868.		Rosalia, Washington.
		Second marriage:			
	"	2. Gordon.	Jan. 26, 1876.		Wilbur, Washington.
	"	3. Henry.	Apr. 13, 1878.		

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	4. Samuel Roy.	Sep. 22, 1879.		
	"	5. Mary Alice.	Jan. 18, 1893.		
Mar. 10, 1846.	VI	MARY ANN WOODS[6], James Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. SYLVESTER WELCH IRWIN.	Aug. 12, 1827.	Mar. 29, 1863.	
	VII	1. Anna Maria m. Dr. Robt. H. McKay.	Dec. 7, 1846.		Girard, Kan.
	"	2. Charles Clayton.	May 2, 1849.	Aug. 18, 1849.	
	"	3. Mary Alice.	Dec. 31, 1854.	Feb. 14, 1857.	
Feb. 8, 1854.	VI	MARTHA MARIA WOODS[6], James Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 9, 1832.	Nov. 17, 1885.	Middletown, Ohio.
		ALBERT M. JEWELL.	June 5, 1827.		"
	VII	1. Ida Mary, unmarried.	Aug. 12, 1859.		"
	"	2. Edgar. } Twins.	June 28, 1867.	Sep. 25, 1877.	"
	"	3. Edna. } Twins.	June 28, 1867.		"
	"	4. Charles W., died in infancy.			
	VI	WILLIAM ALEXANDER WOODS[6], James Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 30, 1837.	Oct. 4, 1892.	Died at Powersville, Mo.
Mar. 2, 1858.		[1]CHARLOTTE GROVE.			
May 24, 1864.		[2]MARY BARNES.			Holbrook, Arizona.
	VII	1. William Barnes.	Mar. 25, 1866.		"
	"	2. Estella Blanche.	May 13, 1869.	Oct. 21, 1870.	
Mar. 5, 1895.	"	3. John Harry m. Tennessee Hanner.	Nov. 21, 1871.		Deming, N. M.
	"	4. Maggie.	Feb. 14, 1873.	Mar. 12, 1873.	

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	5. Edward Payson.	Apr. 2, 1876.		Holbrook, Arizona.
	"	6. Albert Alexander.	July 4, 1879.		"
	"	7. Alice Irene.	Mar. 12, 1881.		"
	"	8. Mattie Maria.	Aug. 25, 1886.		"
	VI	JAMES NEWTON WOODS, M. D.[6], James Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Aug. 7, 1840.		Crescent Hill, Jefferson Co., Ky.
Sep. 4, 1864.		[1]LOUISA ROGERS.	May 1, 1845.	June 13, 1884.	
Jan. 4, 1888.		[2]LYDIA FORMAN JUDKINS.	Nov. 25, 1847.		
	VII	1. James Rogers m. Alice Hedden.	Sep. 9, 1865.		Louisville, Ky.
May 18, 1893.	"	2. Cherokee Morgan m. Fred. E. Lee.	Aug. 16, 1873.		Lexington, Ky.
Dec. 10, 1874, Cincinnati, O.	VI	JOHN ROBESON WOODS[6], merchant, James Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 24, 1844.		Hamilton, Ohio.
		JENNIE M. ZENER.	Sep. 11, 1848.		"
	VII	1. Pearl Zener.	Sep. 8, 1875.		"
	"	2. Lydia Marie.	Dec. 26, 1883.		"
	VI	JOHN KERSLEY WOODS, M. D.[6], Alexander Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 15, 1828.		Van Wert, Ohio.
		REBECCA LYNCH.			
	VII	1. Eden T. m. Hattie Church.			"
	"	2. Charles L., M. D., m. ———. No issue.			Pine Ridge Ind'n Agency So. Dakota.
	"	3. Emma m. —— Webber.		March, 1899.	Greenville, Ohio.
	"	4. Frank.	1873	1894	
	"	5. Mary.	1875		Van Wert, Ohio.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 3, 1859.	VI	SARAH JANE WOODS[6], Alexander Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 10, 1840.		Dayton, Ohio.
		MARTIN B. MORTON.	Apr. 12, 1840.	June 29, 1895.	"
Nov. 1, 1899.	VII	1. Ida Maud m. D. M. Barere, M. D.			"
"	"	2. Jennie G.			"
Jan. 10, 1899.	"	3. Louis Woods m. Golda Anderson.	Nov. 6, 1871.		Marion, Ind.
Oct. 9, 1856, Bourb'n Co., Ky.	VI	ELLEN FRANCES Woods[6], William Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 11, 1836.		Salt Lake City, Utah.
		HEZEKIAH D. MARTIN, M. D.		June 25, 1863.	
	VII	1. John G., unmarried.	Aug. 7, 1857.		"
Feb. 12, 1888.	"	2. Juliet m. Lewis Van Antwerp Kemp.	Nov. 4, 1858.		Lexington, Ky.

Dr. Martin was captain of the 79th Illinois volunteers. He was wounded at Liberty Gap and died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Feb. 24, 1852.	VI	AGNES M. GRAY[6], Mary Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 10, 1829.	Apr. 23, 1854.	
		ANDREW CLYDE.			
	VII	1. William C.	1853	Feb. 27, 1867.	
Dec. 2, 1856.	VI	WILLIAM C. GRAY[6], editor Interior, Mary Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 17, 1830.	Oct., 1901.	Chicago, Ill.
		ANNA KATE GARNS.			
	VII	1. Frank Sherwood.	1857		"
	"	2. Anna Coram. Charles A. Purcell.			Oak Park, Ill.
May 29, 1855.	VI	MARY HADASSA GRAY[6], Mary Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 7, 1835.		Wyoming, Ohio.
		ANDREW RITCHIE.			"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	1. Edwards m. Mary Brice.	Mar. 18, 1858.		Cincinnati, Ohio.
June 6, 1889.	"	2. Ellsworth Gray m. Jean Richardson.	Nov. 16, 1863.	Sep. 12, 1890.	
	"	3. Marilla J.	Jan. 6, 1862.	Jan. 13, 1862.	
	"	4. Melville, publisher, unmarried.	Oct. 29, 1868.		Cincinnati, Ohio.
	"	5. Ella Mary.	Oct. 25, 1872.	Nov. 23, 1873.	
Dec. 15, 1858.	VI	JANE KENNEDY[6], Rebecca Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JOHN WOODSIDE.	Sep. 1, 1840.	May 13, 1867.	
	VII	1. Child died in infancy.			
Jan. 13, 1870.	VI	WILLIAM W. KENNEDY[6], Rebecca Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARY S. WINTERS.	May 17, 1845.		Byers, Ohio.
	VII	1. Arthur C., merchant, unmarried.	Dec. 19, 1870.		"
	"	2. Laura A. m. Wm. Snook.	July 31, 1872.		Chillicothe, Ohio.
	"	3. William L., dentist, unmarried.	Aug. 21, 1876.		Byers, Ohio.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

1873	VII	LOUISE FALCONER[7], Mary Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. GEN. EUGENE POWELL.	Feb. 15, 1852.		Columbus, Ohio.
	VIII	1. Mary Louise.	Nov., 1874.		"
	"	2. Elizabeth.	Nov., 1878.		"
	"	3. Frederick Falconer.	Mar., 1888.		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Nov., 1877.	VII	HELEN FALCONER[7], Mary Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. CAPT. L. M. O'BRIEN. U. S. A.	Dec. 9, 1853.	Feb. 17, 1887.	Died at Fort Yates, Dak.
	VIII	1. Charlotte Ide.	Oct., 1881.		Columbus, Ohio.
	"	2. Falconer.	Apr., 1884.		"
	"	3. Allen.	Feb., 1883.	Feb., 1883.	"
	"	4. Herbert Lyster.	Feb., 1887.	1892	"
1886	VII	CYRUS FALCONER, JR.[7], Mary Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. MARTHA PLATT.	Mar. 5, 1856.		Chicago, Ill.
	VIII	1. Helen.	Aug., 1887.		"
	"	2. Douglas Platt.	1889		"
	"	3. Cyrus 3d.	1894		"
June 7, 1888.	VII	MARY WOODS FALCONER[7], Mary Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. SAMUEL DUSTIN FITTON.	May 22, 1863.		Hamilton, Ohio.
	VIII	1. Cyrus.	Mar. 14, 1889.		"
	"	2. Donald Webb.	Apr. 18, 1890.		
Mar. 17, 1870.	VII	SARAH BECKETT[7], Martha Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. HORACE WOODROUGH.	Oct. 21, 1849.	Apr. 15, 1898.	"
	VIII	1. Howard, unmarried.	1871		"
	"	2. Joseph William, unmarried.	Aug. 29, 1873.		"
	"	3. Frederic Charles, unmarried.	Dec. 22, 1874.		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Oct. 15, 1879.	VII	ELLA BECKETT[7], Martha Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 8, 1855.		Hamilton, O.
		ROBERT C. MCKINNEY, manufacturer.			
	VIII	1. Ruth.	Sep. 1882.	July 6, 1883.	
	"	2. Dorothy.	Jan. 25, 1889.		
	VII	WILLIAM D. BECKETT[7], Martha Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Jan. 28, 1859.		Omaha, Neb.
May 3, 1883.		[1]MARION C. BECK.		Feb. 12, 1889.	"
Oct. 2, 1891.		[2]ELLA BONNER.			
	VIII	1. Alma.	Feb. 24, 1884.		Omaha, Neb.
	"	2. Henry.	Jan. 26, 1889.		"
	"	3. Margery.	June 27, 1892.		"
	"	4. Guy Hamilton.	Dec. 12, 1893.		"
Oct. 19, 1894, Hamilton, O.	VII	THOMAS BECKETT[7], manufacturer, Martha Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Aug. 8, 1860.		Hamilton, O.
		MARY MILLIKIN.			"
	VIII	1. Nora.	Aug. 24, 1895.		"
	"	2. Minor.	Dec. 9, 1896.		"
June 29, 1893, Hamilton, O.	VII	MAY BECKETT[7], Martha Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 9, 1868.		Hamilton, O.
		MARK MILLIKIN, M. D.			
	"	1. Frances.	Apr. 28, 1894.		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	2. Madeleine. } Twins.	Apr. 24, 1897.		Hamilton, O.
	"	3. Kathleen. }	Apr. 24, 1897.		"
Mar. 30, 1875.	VII	ANNA OSBORNE MILLER[7], Rebeeca Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. JOHN E. HEISOR.	Oct. 10, 1854.		"
	VIII	1. Alma Fredrika.	Sep. 29, 1876.	Sep. 15, 1877.	"
	"	2. Karl William.	Mar. 4, 1878.		"
	"	3. Edna Mary.	July 1, 1880.		"
	"	4. Helena Katrina.	Sep. 2, 1882.		"
	"	5. Robert Miller.	Nov. 29, 1889.	Jan. 2, 1894.	"
Nov. 14, 1882.	VII	KATHERINE W. MILLER[7], Rebeeca Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ORLANDO H. PECK.	Apr. 13, 1860.		Minneapolis, Minn.
	VIII	1. Freda.			"
	"	2. Stanley Miller.			"
	VII	ARTHUR WOODS WORTHINGTON[7], Rachel[6], John[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. E. STRONG.	1858.		Buffalo, N. Y.
	VIII	1. Robert S.			
	"	2. Arthur St. Clair.			
	"	3. Eleanor S.			
	"	4. Howard.			
April, 1893.	VII	FLORENCE WORTHINGTON[7], Rachel Woods[6], John Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. CHARLES McANDREWS.	1859.		London, England.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Gerald Alexander.	July 27, 1894.		
	"	2. Mary Louise.	Nov., 1895.		
	"	3. Charles Arthur Worthington.	Oct. 8, 1897.		
Nov. 13, 1873, Mahaska Co., Iowa.	VII	BLANCHE ERELETTA Woods[7], James Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 17, 1853.	Sep. 23, 1885.	Alto, Columbia Co., Washington.
		JOHN T. PETTICHORD.			"
	VIII	1. Sophronia Ann.	Oct. 10, 1874.	Nov. 18, 1877.	"
	"	2. John Smith.	Aug. 31, 1876.		"
	"	3. Harry Antone.	Nov. 16, 1878.		"
	"	4. James Morton.	Nov. 26, 1880.		"
	"	5. William Stewart.	Dec., 1882.		"

One of these boys was with the Washington volunteers at Manila. 1898-99.

July 26, 1878.	VII	CHARLES FRANKLIN Woods[7], James Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 15, 1858.		Oskaloosa, Iowa.
		BARBARA ELLEN SHEELY.	May 3, 1858.		Oskaloosa, Iowa.
	VIII	1. Archibald Sylvester.*	Feb. 26, 1880.		
	"	2. Bernetie.	Aug. 20, 1881.	Aug. 21, 1881.	
	"	3. Orrin Edson.	June 7, 1883.		
	"	4. Elmer Marson.	Jan. 15, 1885.	Aug. 12, 1885.	
	"	5. Milton Raymond.	Aug. 21, 1886.		

*Archibald Sylvester joined the 51st Arkansas for the Spanish War, 1898.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	6. Mary Henrietta.	Jan. 26, 1889.		
	"	7. Herbert Glenn.	Oct. 12, 1893.	July 2, 1895.	
	"	8. Harmon Gilbert.	Nov. 21, 1895.		
	"	9. Eril Vernon.	Feb. 19, 1898.		
Apr. 27, 1878.	VII	FLORENCE WOODS[7], James[6], Samuel[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. BRYSON F. SHEELY.	Oct. 23, 1860.		Nugent, Iowa.
	VIII	1. Edwin Valentine.	June 16, 1879.	May 6, 1880.	"
	"	2. William Andrew.	May 6, 1881.		
	"	3. George Lafayette.	Nov. 23, 1883.		
	"	4. Carey Morton.	Mar. 11, 1886.		
	"	5. Harriet May.	Oct 3, 1888.		
	"	6. Earney Wheeler.	Aug. 13, 1891.		
	"	7. Leroy Howe.	Nov. 28, 1893.		
	"	8. Frederic Roscoe.	Oct. 17, 1894.		
	"	9. James Freeman.	Jan. 21, 1898.		
Feb. 11, 1892.	VII	ELMER ELLSWORTH Woods[7], James[6], Samuel[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. EMMA MARIA BARKLEY.	Dec. 14, 1863.		Oskaloosa, Iowa.
	VIII	1. Roy Cleo.	Apr. 17, 1895.		"
	"	2. Floyd Cecil.	Mar. 15, 1898.		"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
Nov. 16, 1892.	VII	WILLIAM GRANT Woods[7], James[6], Samuel[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 25, 1868.		Bedford, Iowa.
		ROSE HARRINGTON.			"
	VIII	1. Forest Floyd.	Feb. 13, 1894.		"
May 29, 1879.	VII	CHARLES ALBERT Woods[7], John W. Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 5, 1856.		Corvallis, Ore.
		EDITH GRIMSHAW.			"
	VIII	1. Albert Nelson.	June 7, 1880.		"
	"	2. Joshua Marshall.	June 24, 1883.		"
	"	3. Walter A.	Sep 17, 1888.		"
	"	4. Edna Izette.	Aug. 2. 1897.		"
May 1, 1879.	VII	MARY MALINDA Woods[7], John W. Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Nov. 15, 1859.		Corvallis, Ore.
		GEORGE L. GRIMSHAW.			"
	VIII	1. Lloyd Marshall.	Feb. 1, 1880.		"
	"	2. Etta May.	Nov. 8, 1882.		"
	"	3. Bertha.	Oct. 7. 1884.	May 25, 1887.	"
	"	4. Leonard Harrison.	Nov. 10, 1888.		"
	"	5. John Nelson.	Oct. 18, 1891.		Corvallis, Ore.
	"	6. Ray.	Sep. 18, 1894.		"
Nov. 5, 1890.	VII	SELMA WOODS[7], Silas S. Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	June 19, 1866.		Rose Hill, Iowa.
		EMILY MORROW.			"

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Mary Rose.	July 30, 1893.		Rose Hill, Iowa.
	"	2. John Henry.	Aug. 16. 1895.		"
	"	3. Katherine.	Sep. 5, 1898.		"
Mar. 30, 1890.	VII	EUGENE T. WICKARD[7], Caroline Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Dec. 29, 1860.		Valparaiso, Neb.
		LEA WHIPPLE. Born in New York.	Nov. 30, 1865.		"
	VIII	1. Carlos Guy.	Aug. 19, 1894.		"
Nov. 15, 1894, Omaha, Neb.	VII	*MORRISON J. WICKARD[7], Caroline Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 14, 1864.		Wahoo, Neb.
		HANNAH MALM. Born in Sweden.	Mar. 1, 1869.		
	VIII	1. Joyce C.	Aug. 14, 1895.		
	"	2. Clark A.	Aug. 29, 1897.		
June 4, 1891.	VII	LAUNAR BALLARD ZELL[7], Ruth Eliza Woods[6], Samuel Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Feb. 14, 1864.		Milton, Umatilla Co., Ore.
		JUNIA BLY.			
	VIII	1. Royal Ralph.	Jan. 17, 1893.		
	"	2. Hallie.	Dec. 21, 1895.		
	"	3. Earnest.	Aug. 15, 1897.		
Dec 21, 1887.	VII	EMMA GERTRUDE WOODS[7], Samuel[6], Samuel[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Oct. 14, 1868.		Rosalia, Wash.
		WYATT SIDNEY GEORGE.			

*Morrison J. Wickard, a teacher by profession, was register of deeds for Saunders county, Neb., 1894–98.

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VIII	1. Neal Noel.	July 17, 1889.		
	"	2. Wyatt Earl.	Dec. 15, 1890.		
	"	3. Dolores Caleen.	Apr. 15, 1894.		
June 12, 1866, Keokuk Iowa.	VII	ANNA MARIA IRWIN[7], Mary Ann Woods[6], James Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. ROBERT HENDERSON McKAY, M. D.	Dec. 7, 1846.		Girard, Kan.
	VIII	1. Ralph Irwin.	July 16, 1867.	Dec. 11, 1870.	"
	"	2. Ada Alice.	Nov. 29, 1871.	Aug. 15, 1874.	"
	"	3. Mary Edna.	Oct. 8, 1875.	Nov. 7, 1882.	"
	"	4. Frank Irwin.	Dec. 27, 1877.		
	"	5. Albert Jewell.	Jan. 19, 1880		
	"	6. Anna Hazel.	Feb. 21, 1884.		
	"	7. Robert Donald.	Oct. 12, 1887.		
Apr. 5, 1891.	VII	JAMES ROGERS WOODS[7], James N. Woods[6], James Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Sep. 9, 1865.		Louisville, Ky.
		MARY ALICE HEDDEN.	May 7, 1864.		"
	VIII	1. James Hedden.	July 13, 1893.		"
	"	2. Thomas Everett.	June 25, 1887.		"
	VII	EDEN T. WOODS[7], John K. Woods[6], Alexander Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1]. HATTIE CHURCH.			Van Wert, Ohio.
	VIII	1. Iris.			

Marriage.	Gen.	ROBINSON FAMILY.	Birth.	Death.	Residence.
	VII	EMMA WOODS[7], John K. Woods[6], Alexander Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Greenville, Ohio.
		——— WEBBER.		March, 1899.	
	VIII	1. Mary Woods.	1888		
Dec. 25, 1879.	VII	ANNA CORA GRAY[7], William Gray[6], Mary Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].			Oak Park, Ills.
		CHARLES A. PURCELL, Gen'l Mgr. American Malster Co., Chicago.			"
	VIII	1. William Gray.	Sep. 20, 1880.		"
	"	2. Ralph.	Aug. 1, 1887.		"
Nov. 9, 1892.	VII	EDWARDS RITCHIE[7], attorney, Mary H. Gray[6], Mary Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	Mar. 18, 1858.		Cincinnati, Ohio.
		MARY BRICE.			"
	VIII	1. Herbert Ellsworth.	Oct. 29, 1894.		"
Apr. 6, 1894.	VII	LAURA A. KENNEDY[7], William Kennedy[6], Rebecca Woods[5], Polly[4], Samuel[3], Philip[2], Thomas[1].	July 31, 1872.		Chillicothe, Ohio.
		WILLIAM M. SNOOK.			"
	VIII	1. Edwin Kennedy.	Feb. 3, 1895.		"

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